The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 54.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

The Last Day's Proceedings.

All General Appropriation Bills Passed.

The Bill for the Equalization of Bounties Tabled in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1875.

SENATE.

Rivers and Harbors.

The doors were re-opened at half past one o'clock, and soon thereafter the consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was resumed, the question being on concurring in the amendments made in Committee of the Whole other than those already disposed of by separate votes. They were all non-concurred in with the exception of a few appropriations for the Atlantic coast harbors, mainly. The bill was then read the third time and passed at 3:10 this morning.

Conference Report.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the conference committee on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill, submitted a report, which was agreed to.

The Deficiency Bill.

Mr. SARGENT called up the Deficiency Appropriation bill, and several of the amendments reported by the committee were agreed to, including the following: Authorizing the transmission of such printed documents as are provided for distribution to the Governors of the States free through the mails; striking out appropriations to pay various contestants for seats in the House of Representatives; appropriating $55,000 for the expenses of the Signal Service Bureau; authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell bonds held by him in trust for the Choctaw Indians, to an amount not exceeding $200,000, and pay the proceeds over to the representatives of the Choctaw nation; appropriating $16,000 for the subsistence of the Sioux Indians who have been collected on the Red Cloud and White Clay agencies; authorizing the Secretary of State to pay $500 to each of the fifteen Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition, who reported upon special subjects, and served on International juries, or were delayed at Vienna on public business; providing hereafter that commissions of all officers under the control of the Secretary of the Interior shall be made out and recorded at the Interior Department; allowing any Indians born in the United States, who abandon their tribal relations, the benefits of the Homestead law of May 20, 1862, and allowing such Indians to become citizens of the United States five years after.

Several amendments were submitted, but ruled out on the point of order that they had never been reported favorably by any committee.

The bill was then reported to the Senate and the amendments made in the Committee of the Whole were agreed to. The bill was then read the third time and passed.

Southern Claims.

Mr. SCOTT called up the House bill making appropriations to pay the awards made by the Southern Claims Commissioners. He said the whole number of claims examined by the Commissioners was 1,497; of this number, 1,163 were allowed, involving an expenditure of $740,400.

After some discussion the amendments of the committee were agreed to, when the bill was reported to the Senate, read the third time and passed by yeas 33, nays 12.

Mr. SCOTT moved to take up the house bill to pay awards for Quartermaster and Commissary stores furnished or taken during the war. Agreed to—yeas 24, nays 16.

Afternoon session, on motion of Mr. PRATT, the bill was laid on the table.

River Improvement.

Mr. HOWE called up the bill to aid in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, in Wisconsin. Passed.

Pensions.

Mr. PRATT, from the Committee on Pensions, called up a number of House bills, and they were passed, including the bill granting pensions to widows and children dependent on mothers and fathers, or orphan brothers and sisters of those soldiers murdered by guerrillas at Centralia, Missouri, in 1864.

Rivers and Harbors.

Mr. WINDOM, from the committee of conference on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to. In making the report, he said the conference committee had cut down the appropriations so low that he had declined to sign it. As agreed to in conference, it appropriated something over $6,000,000, or about $600,000 more than when it came from the House, exclusive of the Eads bill, which remained on it as an amendment.

Mr. SCHURZ called up the House bill amendatory of the act of March 1, 1873, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis. Passed.

The Bounty Bill

was lost, being laid on the table, on motion of Mr. SPRAGUE, by the following vote: Yeas 30, nays 24.

Mr. WEST said this was a House bill. It came to the Senate, and was amended. The House refused to concur in the amendment of the Senate, and it went to a conference committee. Subsequently the House did concur in the Senate amendments, and the bill was therefore passed.

The Chair (Mr. Ingalls) said the report of the conference committee had been laid on the table.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.)—And has not been accepted by the Senate.

Mr. BAYARD (Del.) submitted a resolution rendering thanks to Hon. Henry Wilson for the impartial and courteous manner in which he had presided over the Senate. Agreed to.

The Chair Mr. (Ingalls) laid before the Senate a number of bills just signed by the Vice President, who occupied a seat at the clerk's table, signing bills. When they were read it was found that among them was the House bill for the equalization of bounties.

Mr. HAMILTON (Md.) said he would like to know what about that bill.

Mr. LOGAN—It has been signed by the Vice President and the Speaker of the House.

The Chair (Mr. Ingalls)—The bill has been signed by the Vice President and the Speaker.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.)—I raise the question of order. The bill having been submitted to a conference committee, and the report of that committee having been laid on the table by the Senate, the Vice President could not legally sign the bill.

The Chair said he could not entertain a question of order on a bill not before the Senate.

Mr. DAWES said he entered his protest against signing the bill.

Credentials.

Mr. DAVIS presented the credentials of Hon. Allen W. Caperton, United States Senator from West Virginia, for a period of six years from March 4th, 1875. Read and placed on file.

Ready to Adjourn.

Messrs. Conkling and Thurman were appointed a committee on the part of the Senate to wait on the President and notify him that Congress had finished its business, and was ready to adjourn at noon. They reported that they had discharged that duty, and the President replied he had no further communications to make.

Vice President Wilson then declared the Senate adjourned without day.

HOUSE.

Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

Mr. GARFIELD, at five minutes past two, reported back the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and the House proceeded to act upon them.

The amendments being all disposed of, at 4:30 they were sent to the conference committee.

Rivers and Harbors.

At 5 A. M. the Senate amendments to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill were received, non-concurred in without being read, and sent to the conference committee.

Bills Disposed of.

The House again took up the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed of a number of Senate bills.

The bill for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at New Creek, West Virginia, was rejected.

The bill for the relief of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company was passed.

Mr. MAYNARD, a six o'clock, made a conference report on the Legislative Appropriation bill, which was passed.

The House again went to the business on the Speaker's table, and the following Senate bills were disposed:

To authorize the purchase of a site for a public building at Topeka, Kansas. Passed.

Appropriating $150,000 for public buildings at Covington, Ky. Passed.

Amending the charter of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company. Rejected after a discussion, in which Mr. Merrimon said that the depositors would receive ninety per cent. dividend.

To amend section 3,342 of the Revised Statutes in relation to affixing stamps on brewers' casks. Passed.

On motion of Mr. WILLARD, of Michigan, the bill for the coinage of twenty cent silver coin was passed.

At half-past seven Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill. Various appropriations for the Indian deficiencies were not concurred in, likewise the new sections allowing Indians to take homesteads. The disagreeing votes were referred to the conference committee.

On motion of Mr. DONNAN, the bill authorizing a pontoon wagon bridge across the Mississippi river at Dubuque, was passed.

Mr. GUNCKEL then desired to present the conference report on the Bounty bill, but as an antagonistic movement, the House at eight A. M. took a recess until half past nine.

At the end of the recess the House reassembled.

River and Harbor Bill.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Conference Committee on the River and Harbor bill, made a report, which was agreed to. He stated that the aggregate of the bill was $6,300,000.

Southern Claims.

On motion of Mr. LAWRENCE the Senate amendments to the Southern Claims bill were concurred in.

The Bounty Bill.

Mr. GUNCKEL, from the Conference Committee on the Bounty bill, made a report concurring in the Senate amendments. Agreed to—yeas 150, nays 41.

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Albright, Banning, Barber, Barry, Bland, Bradley, Buckner, Bundy, Burchard, Butler (Mass.), Butler (Tenn.), Cain, Cannon, Carpenter, Cason, Cauldwell, Cessna, Clarke (Mo.), Clement, Clymer, Cobb (N. C.), Cobb, (Kansas), Coburn, Comingo, Conger, Cook, Cotton, Cox, Crounse, Crutchfield, Durford, Darrall, Dobbins, Donnan, Dunnell, Eams, Eden, Eldridge, Farwell, Field, Fort, Freeman, Gunckel, Hagans, Harmer, Harris (Mass.), Hatcher, Havens, Hawley (Ills.), Hazelton (Wis.), Hazelton (N. J.), Hendee, Hodges, Holman, Hubbel, Hunter, Hurlbut, Hyde, Hynes, Kasson, Kelley, Lansing, Lawrence (La.), Lawrence (Ohio), Lofland, Loughridge, Lowe, Lowndes, Lynch, Martin, Maynard, McCrary, McDill (Wis.), McDill (Iowa), McDougall, McKee, McVeita, Monroe, Moore, Morey, Morrison, Myers, Neal, Negley, Niles, Nunn, O'Neill, Orr, Orth, Packard, Packer, Page, Parker (N. H.), Pelham, Pendleton, Perry, Phillips, Platt (N. Y.), Pratt, Rainey, Randall, Ranser, Rapier, Ray, W. R. Roberts, Robinson (Ill.), Robinson (Ohio), Ross, Rush, Sawyer, Sayler (Ind.), Sayler (Ohio), Schell, Sessions, Shanks, Sheats, Sheldon, Shoemaker, Sloan, Small, Smith (Ohio), Snyder, Southard, Speer, Sprague, Stanard, Starkweather, Stevens (Mass.), Stone, Storm, Strait, Strawbridge, Thompson, Todd, Vance, Waldron, Walls, Ward (Ill.), Ward (N. Y.), Whitehead, Willard (Mich.), Williams (Mass.), Williams (Ind.), Williams (Mich.), Willie, Wilson (Iowa), Woodworth and Young (Ky.)—150.

NAYS—Messrs. Albert, Archer, Arthur, Ashe, Atkins, Beck, Bell, Blount, Bowen, Bromberg (Lib.), Brown, Buffinton, Caldwell, Chittenden (Ind.), Crossland, Durham, Hamilton, Hancock, Harris (Ga.), Harris (Va.), Harrison, Hereford, Hunter, Lawson, Leach, Merriam, Mills, O'Brien, Phelps, Pierce, Poland, Robbins, E. H. Roberts, Sener, Smart, Thomas (Va.), Whitehouse (Lib.), Whithorne, Wilson (Md.), and Wolfe—41.

The Indians.

The committee on conference on the Deficiency bill agreed to the Senate amendment providing for the Apache Indians during the remainder of the present fiscal year, with an amendment reducing the amount from $175,000 to $125,000. The Senate provision of $162,000 for the Sioux Indians was cut down to $120,000. The Senate amendment relating to the Choctaws was wholly stricken out.

No provision was made by either House for liabilities incurred in behalf of the Apaches during the previous fiscal year. In most cases the amounts had been cut down. On every great subject of importance the will of the House had been amply realized. The conference report was agreed to.

The Last Hour.

During the last hour of the session there was little done except the passage of a resolution making some special allowance to clerks and employes.

In the midst of the turmoil MR. NIBLACK offered a resolution of thanks to the Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, doorkeepers, postmaster and other officers for courtesy, efficiency and fidelity. Agreed to.

Messrs. Dawes, Maynard and Cox were appointed a committee to wait on the President to notify him that Congress was ready to adjourn.

At this time (11:45) the pressure of spectators was so great that the doors of the hall were thrown open to the public. The galleries were crowded and the doorways were blocked up with those who could not force their way in. Even in the diplomatic gallery there was not a vacant seat. As the last minutes were waning away the Speaker was engaged in signing and the clerk in reading the titles of enrolled bills.

At a minute before 12 Mr. DAWES, from the committee to wait on the President, reported that the committee had performed that duty, and had been informed that the President had no further communications to make to Congress.

The last act enrolled and signed was one for the benefit of William Green, and before the messenger bearing it to the President had got out of the hall the Speaker's gavel fell, and he took his farewell of the House.

Speaker Blaine's Closing Address.

GENTLEMEN: I close with this hour a six years' service as Speaker of the House of Representatives—a period surpassed in length by but two of my predecessors, and equaled by only two others. The rapid mutations of personal and political fortune in this country have limited the great majority of those who have occupied this chair to shorter terms of office.

It would be the gravest insensibility to the honors and responsibilities of life not to be deeply touched by so signal a mark of public esteem as that which I have thrice received at the hands of my political associates. I desire in this last moment to renew to them, one and all, my thanks and my gratitude.

To those from whom I differ in my party—the minority of this House—I tender my acknowledgments for the generous courtesy with which they have treated me. By one of those sudden and decisive changes which distinguish popular institutions, and which conspicuously mark a free people, that minority is transformed in the ensuing Congress to the governing power of the House. However it might possibly have been under other circumstances, that event necessarily renders these words my farewell to the Chair.

The Speakership of the American House of Representatives is a post of honor, of dignity, of power, of responsibility. Its duties are at once complex and continuous; they are both onerous and delicate; they are performed in the broad light of day, under the eye of the whole people subject at all times to the closest observation, and always attended with the sharpest criticism. I think no other official is held to such instant and such rigid accountability. Parliamentary rulings in their very nature are peremptory: almost absolute in authority and instantaneous in effect. They cannot always be enforced in such a way as to win applause or secure popularity; but I am sure that no man of any party who is worthy to fill this chair will ever see a dividing line between duty and policy.

Thanking you once more, and thanking you most cordially, for the honorable testimonial you have placed on record to my credit, I perform my only remaining duty in declaring that the Forty-Third Congress has reached its constitutional limit, and that the House of Representatives stands adjourned without day.

The crowd then dispersed, and the members bade each other good-bye.

LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 4.—In the Senate the Senate bill to allow the formation of gas companies in cities and villages without first obtaining the consent of city councils, was passed.

In the House the Senate bills to abolish the jury system of allowing three days grace in the payment of notes and checks, and to prevent the training or keeping of children for street singing, playing or begging, were passed.

In the House this afternoon bills were introduced to authorize corporations to issue either registered or coupon bonds, and to exchange one for the other; to amend the Municipal Code so as to compel the ordering of personal notice to property owners when improvements are to be made; to give townships, cities and villages through which railroads are located their proportion of the amount levied against such companies in proportion to the amount of the value of the entire road; to render subscriptions to railroads or other corporations null and void unless work is commenced within two years from subscription.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, MINN., March 4.—The Morse Railroad bill passed the Senate last night by a vote of 29 to 13, having more than a two-thirds vote in its favor. It passed the House the other day by nearly two-thirds majority. This bill repeals the onerous railroad legislation of last winter, which has been productive of great mischief without a single compensating benefit. It relieves the railroad companies of a standing menace of confiscation implied in that law and gives these feeble and overburdened corporations a chance for life. The Morse law is by all odds the best which has yet been devised.

Meeting of Scranton Coal Miners.

SCRANTON, PA., March 4.—A meeting of miners of this region, called for the purpose of effecting a strike or curtailment of production of coal, in aid of the brethren of the Schuylkill, Wilkesbarre and Lehigh regions, resulted in the passage of a mere resolution of sympathy, the men feeling that they cannot strike without causing misery to their families.

—Four colored men demanded admission to a Memphis theatre on Thursday night, and were given seats in the dress circle, the manager having abonded the idea of contesting their rights do so in Court.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Bounty Bill Not a Law.

River and Harbor Appropriations.

The First Ruling Under the New Tariff Law.

The New Rates on Spirits and Tobacco Take Effect at Midnight, 3d Inst.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1875.

The Bounty Bill Not a Law.

The bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served in the late war failed to become a law, the President withholding his signature. If time had allowed, he would have sent in a veto message. The President and Cabinet did not think this the proper time to make so large an appropriation on account of bounties, some calculations placing the amount at from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000.

The members of Congress were flying in all directions with bills in their hands, hurrying to have them signed by the respective officers of the two Houses, and then sent into the President's room for his approval. Claimants in the lobbies showed much anxiety, and there were hundreds of mournful faces when Congress adjourned, for some of the disappointed ones had been here previous sessions, as well as the one just closed, endeavoring to attain their end.

The proceedings of the Senate show that the bill for the equalization of bounties was not in proper shape for the signatures of the Speaker and of the Vice President, it being held by old and experienced Senators that the motion to lay the conference report on the table, which was agreed to by a vote of 30 to 24, was tantamount to a refusal on the part of the Senate to accept the report. Much surprise was expressed that the bill, though not finally agreed to by the Senate, should find its way to the President, signed by the presiding officers of each house. The President was informed of these facts, and he withheld his signature; but even if the bill had come before him in an unconstitutional manner, he would have returned it, for the reason, first, that the bill appropriated from the Treasury a large sum of money at a time when the revenue is insufficient for current wants; second, he does not believe that any considerable portion of ex-soldiers who, it was supposed, would be beneficiaries under this appropriation, were applicants for it, but rather that it would require more in a measure for the relief of claim agents and middle men, who intervene, or would intervene, to collect or discount the bounties granted by it.

Sundry Civil Appropriations.

The committee of conference on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill made the following settlement of points in dispute between the House and Senate, and the bill became a law in exact accordance with their recommendations: The House concurred in the Senate amendments regarding the United States bank note printing controversy. The House receded from its disagreement to the following Senate amendment: Making the single rate of postage on fourth class mail matter one ounce, instead of two ounces. The House agreed to the Senate amendment inserting $50,000 for a Government building at Grand Rapids, Michigan. The Senate receded from its amendments which proposed to strike from the bill $121,000 for surveying Indian reservations, and all items for paying the expenses of gaudy contestants for seats in Congress. The committee of conference dropped from the bill the Senate amendment appropriating $150,000 for the extension of the Government Insane Asylum. The Senate also receded from its disagreement to the House provisions for the reorganization of the Treasury Department, contained in the Kellogg measure, which was made part of this bill. The two Houses compromised on $45,000 as the amount to be appropriated for the surveys of Lieut. Wheeler, West of the one hundredth meridian, and on $75,000 for continuing the custom house building at New Orleans. They also compromised on the so-called McGarrahan clause of the House by striking out the provision for bringing a suit for the recovery of the New Idria mines, and inserting a direction that the Secretary of the Interior shall report to the next Congress whether the company now in possession acquires more land than it is entitled to claim under the mining laws.

The First Ruling Under the New Tariff Law.

The first ruling made by the Internal Revenue Department under the provisions of the new tax and tariff law was in reference to the time of taking effect of the new rates on spirits and tobacco, and was as follows: Spirits produced, that is in the cistern room or warehouse prior to midnight on the 3d inst., will be liable to a tax of seventy cents per gallon. After that time collectors are instructed to make a requisition on the Department for ninety cent stamps for spirits produced after that time. Tobacco or cigars in the hands of manufacturers, legally packed and properly stamped prior to midnight of the 3d inst., will be charged at the old rate of twenty cents, but after that time a tax of twenty-four cents will be imposed.

The River and Harbor Appropriation

bill is now a law. It contains all the provisions as passed by the House, except the following items, which have been incorporated: For improving the Great Kanawha river, $300,000. The appropriation for the Tennessee river was fixed at $400,000. The appropriation for improving the Cape Fear river was fixed at $150,000. The Senate amendments, except one providing for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi by Eads' project, was abandoned by the Senate conferees and stricken out of the bill.

The President at the Capitol.

The President, accompanied by the members of the Cabinet and his Private Secretary, came to his room at the Senate at nine o'clock this morning, and remained until the adjournment, examining the large mass of bills before them previous to approval. The President signed the general appropriation bills, none of which failed.

Bills Pending.

Among the measures which were left pending in Congress are the Steamboat bill, the bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution changing the manner of electing the President and Vice President of the United States, Col. Scott's Texas Pacific Railroad, and several other railroad bills.

The Hawaiian Treaty

will probably be the first business considered by the Senate in extra session, convened for to-morrow. Tobacco and manufactures of tobacco will be added to the list of American products to be admitted free of duty into Hawaii.

Arkansas Affairs.

It is understood the President will take no further action in the affairs of Arkansas, he being influenced by the recent expression of the House against governmental interference.

The Force Bill Not Passed.

The House election, or Force bill, the emanation of the House caucus, was read first and second time in the Senate. Beyond this the Senate took no further action. It therefore failed.

Bills Signed.

The President signed the bill granting to railroads the right of way through public lands, and the bill admitting Colorado as a State.

CHICAGO.

Butter and Egg Dealers' Convention.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The National Association of Butter and Egg Dealers met this morning in the building of the Produce Exchange. After effecting a temporary organization, the Committee on Essays reported the award of the following purses: On Butter-making, C. F. Taylor, $300; on Buckeye Butter-making, W. B. Derrick, $200; on System and Science in Butter-making, W. S. Hunt, $80; Allbans, $150; on the Art of Butter-making, W. L. Hernace, New York, $100; on Butter-making, S. G. Lewis, Oswego, N. Y., on the same subject, W. G. Mills, Madison, Wis.; Mrs. Segsworth, Deerhill, Ills.; Frank A. Flower, Perrysburg, O.; E. Cutter, Warren, Mass., and Mrs. W. F. Tyndall, Oxford, Wis.

CHICAGO, March 4.—The National Association of Butter and Egg Dealers met again at 10:30 this morning. A by-law was reported changing the name to the National Butter, Cheese and Egg Association. Committees were appointed to consider the advisability of making efforts to have the various State Legislatures pass laws against the adulteration of butter.

The meeting adjourned to visit the Board of Trade, where speeches were made by George Armour, President of the Board; C. G. Gooch, President of the Association, R. M. Dittler of Davenport, Iowa, and E. L. Kemp, of Baltimore.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., March 5, 1875.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the lower lakes and Middle States, falling barometer, northeasterly to southeasterly winds, warmer and increasing cloudy weather, with rain or snow from Virginia to Lake Erie.

HARRISBURG.

The Free Pipe Bill Defeated.

The Oil Gauger's Bill Passed First Reading in the House.

The Act Creating a City Hall Board in Pittsburgh Reported Favorably.

Meeting of the Republican and Democratic State Central Committees.

Calls for State Conventions Issued.

Special to Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 4, 1875.

SENATE.

City Hall in Pittsburgh.

A supplementary act creating a board for the erection of a city hall in Pittsburgh was favorably reported.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. WOOD—To provide a general, uniform and equitable system of classifying real estate in cities of the second class for taxation purposes and for the collection of taxes therein.

By Mr. JONES—Authorizing Courts of Quarter Sessions in certain cases to review the finding of grand juries.

Bills Passed Reading.

A supplementary act to provide for the transportation of oil and natural gas by means of pipe lines.

Mr. MCMILLEN presented a memorial from the Philadelphia Board of Trade, asking for the passage of the bill with certain modifications.

A debate ensued, in which Senators Davis, Newmyer, Wood, Rowland, Cooper and Strang participated, the vote resulting in a tie—Lost by the following vote: yeas 15, nays 26.

The above vote was on the first section of the bill, and is regarded as a final defeat. The balance of the section was taken up by bills on second reading.

Notaries Public.

Miller Beatty, of Clarion, and T. J. O'Keefe, of Pittsburgh, were appointed Notaries Public.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills Read in Place.

To-day was the last day on which bills in place can be read.

Mr. PLUMMER read in place a bill to establish State police in different counties of the Commonwealth.

Oil Gaugers.

The act relative to the appointment of gaugers of crude and refined petroleum by the several Courts of Common Pleas of the several counties of the Commonwealth was reconsidered, and the bill passed on first reading.

The Game Laws.

The act to prevent the killing of deer out of season was reconsidered and the bill passed on first reading.

New Counties.

The act for the establishment of new counties in the Commonwealth was considered on second reading.

Mr. HUHN moved to amend by limiting the reduction of population in any old county in the formation of new ones to a population of 80,000.

The amendment was debated by Messrs. Huhn, Wolfe, Faunce and Mitchell, and agreed to—yeas 99, nays 87.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at 3 P. M.

The General Appropriation Bill Passed.

The General Appropriation bill was passed and one also for the payment of

Acts making appropriations to different State institutions on second reading occupied the entire time of the House until 6:50, when the House adjourned.

Republican and Democratic State Conventions Called.

The Republican State Committee met here at 2 P. M., in the room of the State Treasurer, and fixed Wednesday, May 26th, 1875, at Lancaster, as the time and place of holding the next State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor and State Treasurer.

The Democratic State Central Committee met here this afternoon at 3 o'clock in Committee rooms 11 and 12, Capitol building, and fixed upon Erie, Wednesday, September 8th, 1875, at 12 noon, as the place and time of holding the next Democratic State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor and State Treasurer. S.

THE BEECHER TRIAL

A Juror Again Taken Sick.

And the Court Adjourned Till Monday.

NEW YORK, March 4, 1875.

The Brooklyn City Court room had the usual throng to-day, when the Tilton-Beecher case was called, the fact that a reporter who attended the case daily, up till Tuesday last, is now afflicted with small-pox, having no apparent effect in keeping away the customary attendance. All the sitting room and every available inch of standing space was occupied. The defendant and his wife sat in front of the Plymouth gathering. Mrs. Tilton was absent. Judge Neilson, for the first time during the trial, was ten minutes late.

When Court opened, Mrs. Putman resumed her place on the stand, and continued her direct-examination. She said: I accompanied Mrs. Tilton and her family one time to Washington, in March, 1870. I think Mr. and Mrs. Tilton's greeting to their friends during that time was always warm and cordial; I often reproved Mr. Tilton for his manner of greeting people, and he replied that it was the

Scriptural Method of Greeting,

and was in the Oriental style; Mrs. Tilton's religious character was very exalted and high; she was very severe and rigid in regard to fun in herself; she has often written me letters reproving and chiding herself for some slight wrong which I had forgotten; she had a fine mind, and her husband said she was very critical. He often said her criticism was undervalued, because she was so very quiet; he said if her time was not occupied with family affairs, she would have made a fine and cultured writer; she had a very strong moral character; one point of weakness in her was, she never seemed to have the power of living out her own life in opposition to the wishes of her husband.

Mr. Fullerton objected to this answer, and said that it be stricken out, but the Court ruled the answer might stand, and the witness continued: Mrs. Tilton frequently made statements to me which I did not believe, when endeavoring to hide her unhappy failure. I only believed her word in other matters implicitly; I am a member of Dr. Storrs' church, but attended that of Mr. Beecher's church once in company with Mrs. Morse. In 1856 and 1857 Mr. Tilton was

Very Enthusiastic Over Beecher,

and expressed his belief that he was one of the most learned men that there was; Tilton was then, I think, a very religious man; in 1862 he told me he was throwing off the trammels of the church, and said religious views were directly the result of education. A few weeks after the death of my husband Tilton asked me to go to the theatre with him, and I declined; I thanked him for his kindness, and said I had never been in a theatre in my life, and could not go then so soon after my affliction; we had a talk about theatres and churches, and he said he would like his wife to go to the theatre after his death, if it would afford her any pleasure. Mrs. Tilton began to express her views about it, and thanked me for what I had said, and her husband

Ordered Her to Keep Quiet,

as he was speaking; Mrs. Tilton expressed great feeling when talking to me; I was greatly opposed to Tilton's views on the subject; I went up one summer in 1866 to Southport, Ct., when Mrs. Tilton and her children were there; Tilton was also up there on a visit; on one occasion Tilton was very unhappy, moody and silent in low spirits, which rendered me uncomfortable; he gave us short answers, and threw an air of gloom and discomfort over the whole house; this lasted for two or three days; on one day in particular he was worse than usual; Mrs. Tilton kept her room and did not come down to her meals; she gave me a letter for Tilton, which I delivered to him; I was aware of its contents; Mrs. Tilton then asked me to come up to her room and

Hear Theodore Apologize

for his gloominess during the past three days; I was unwilling to go up, but finally did; Tilton said he was afraid he had made us all very uncomfortable by his conduct, but said that he really could not help it, as it was not his fault.

At this point, Jeffreys, the seventh juror, who became unwell yesterday, announced, through one of the officers, to Judge Neilson, that he was ill and unable to sit in his place any longer, and the Court decided to adjourn the proceedings until two o'clock, so as to give the juror time to get a little fresh air. The spectators were then cleared out of the room, and all the windows thrown open.

The Court reassembled at two o'clock, but owing to the continued sickness of Mr. Jeffreys, an adjournment was taken till Monday next.

FROM EURGPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

John Mitchel Renominated for Parliament.

DUBLIN, March 4.—John Mitchel was renominated for Parliament to-day in Tipperary. Mr. More, Conservative, will contest his seat. The election will be held on the 11th inst.

Summoned to Rome.

LONDON, March 5—5:30 A. M.—Archbishop Manning has received a summons from the Pope to come to Rome. It is authoritatively stated that he is to be made a Cardinal.

Indignant Russians.

A special to the *Morning Post* from St. Petersburg says there is great indignation in Government circles there over certain allegations of Russian misgovernment and exactions in Turkestan, contained in a report made by Schuyler, United States Charge d'Affaires, and it is reported that Prince Gortschakoff has demanded his recall.

GERMANY.

Retaliating on the Pope.

BERLIN, March 4.—In consequence of the last encyclical of the Pope, the Government has introduced in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies a bill withdrawing State endowments from the Catholic clergy, and providing for their restoration only to those Bishops who will bind themselves by a formal document to obey the laws.

The Exportation of Horses Prohibited.

A decree has been issued by Emperor William prohibiting the exportation of horses.

FRANCE.

The Cabinet Troubles.

PARIS, March 4.—Difficulties in the formation of a new Cabinet have arisen. The Left will not consent that a representative of the Moderate Right shall enter it. If the negotiations fail, President MacMahon will form a Ministry without further consultation with parties in the Assembly.

PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

Appeals From the South Side.

At the meeting of the Board of Revision yesterday, the case of R. H. Lindsay, who claims the seat of Mr. McIlhenny, of the Seventh ward, was indefinitely postponed, after which the following appeals were disposed of.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD.

Anton Hannigan, two brick houses, from $3,420 to $3,600; Heankey & Bro., ten coke ovens, from $1,800 to $1,000; George Schramme, frame house, from $720 to $500. Christ. Miller, lot, Sarah street, from $2,592 to $2,180; house, from $630 to $500. Steph. Brooks, frame house, from $360 to $200. Emil Lawrence, three-story brick house, from $4,950 to $4,500. Philips & Mittenzwei, saw mill and machinery, from $13,500 to $13,000; cooper shop, from $1,800 to $1,000; stable, from $1,350 to $1,000; six horses, from $700 to $600. Henry Marsh's heirs, two small frame houses, from $1,620 to $1,400. The appeals of Francis Kelly, Catharine Willy, John Prance, Adam Diehl, Old Fellows' association, were dismissed.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD.

George K. and Phillip Laner, brick house, from $2,250 to $1,800; John M. Welse, two lots from $810 to $340; frame house, $720 to $500; John Leonard, stable, from $810 to $100; four houses, $600 to $200; Thomas Socker, frame house, $360 to $100; Joseph Keeling, twelve lots, from $8,240 to $1,500; Fred. Maul, frame house, from $3,420 to $2,400; John Bleakley, twelve coke ovens, from $3,240 to $1,200; Joseph Keeling & Bros., tract of land, from $4,050 to $4,000. John Gettelbach, frame house, from $720 to $500; John Scrow, stable, from $1000 to $120. The following were dismissed: August Weedmeyer, Theodore Funk, Terrence Kelly, Francis Kelly.

A SOLDIER OF THE EMPIRE.

Death in the Fayette County Almshouse of a Member of Napoleon's Army.

We learn from the Uniontown *Standard* that on the 22d of last month Michael Billinger, a soldier of the French Revolution, died in the Fayette county almshouse in the 99th year of his age. Billinger was a German by birth, but a Frenchman by education. In 1796, when seventeen years of age, he joined the fortunes with the Republican army, and, marching with General Dumouriez into Holland, he fought at Breda and Gertruydenburg. With the downfall of Dumouriez's command he deserted with a large number of his fellow-soldiers and sought refuge in the Austrian camp. Assuming the garb and manners of a peasant, he traveled up the Rhine, passing successively Arnheim, Cologne, Bonn, Coblentz and Metz. Subsequently enlisting with Napoleon Bonaparte, he fought under him in 1796 at Millesimo and Mondovi, followed the Little Corporal in his famous charge across the bridge of Lodi, and was with him in Egypt and heard his speech when he told his men that forty centuries looked down upon them "from the summit of yonder pyramids." Michael's last campaign was when he followed Napoleon to Moscow, witnessed the burning of that magnificent city, and suffered the privations of the retreat. He fought at Smolensko and Borodino, and was with Ney in his march through the Black Forest. He was wounded in the retreat from Russia, his nose being split with a Cossack saber and his body covering the contents of a Cossack blunderbuss. The lead he carried with him to his grave. Old soldier of the Empire, *requiescat in pace.*

TROUBLES AT TURTLE CREEK.

The Sheriff Called Upon for Aid—Three Deputies Sent Out.

The New York and Cleveland Gas Coal & Coke Company became alarmed yesterday at the threatening aspect of affairs in the vicinity of their works at Turtle Creek. The President of the company sent the following to Sheriff Hare:

John H. Hare, Esq., Sheriff of Allegheny County.

From information received by me from our mines at Turtle creek, in this county I have reasons to believe that a riot is imminent from threats made by striking Union miners. Our check houses at the two mines have been burned down, causing us great loss. Threats have been made, in writing, of death to the officers and our employes. We, therefore, request you to protect us against apprehended trouble.

A. MCINTOSH,
President New York and Cleveland Gas Coal & Coke Company.

On receiving the above three deputies were sent out and remained all night to protect those who were in danger.

The company has its works in full operation, but its employes are threatened repeatedly by the Union miners which gave rise to the above request.

Attention Soldiers.

Under the Bounty act of Congress just passed allowing additional bounty to all soldiers, or their heirs, at the rate of $8 33-100 per month for time actually served, I am prepared to collect said claims promptly. Applicants should bring their discharge certificates.

Chas. F. McKenna
Attorney-at-Law No. 140 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Sailors and Marines.

take notice, that B. F. Brown & Co.'s Claim Agency is in Mellon's Building, opposite City Hall, 116 Smithfield street, and Pension office.

Soldiers' Widows

will remember that B. F. Brown & Co.'s Claim office is opposite City Hall and Pension office, No. 116 Smithfield street.

B. F. Brown's Office

is No. 131 Smithfield street, corner Virgin alley. Soldiers should be careful and not go to any other office.

B. F. Brown's Office,

131 Smithfield street, corner of Virgin alley. All Soldiers and Sailors should remember the number.

Sailors and Marines,

take notice, that B. F. Brown & Co.'s Claim Agency is in Mellon's Building, opposite City Hall, 116 Smithfield street, and Pension

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875:

DAILY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

By Mail, per annum	$10 00
By Mail for six months	5 00
By Mail for three months	2 50
By Mail for one month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of five	1 50
Clubs of ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 99⅛.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 31¼f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115.

THE bounty bill, for soldiers, failed after all to become a law.

COLORADO comes in as a new State, and New Mexico stays out.

THE House passed the bill for the coinage of twenty cent silver coins.

THE closing hours of Congress were marked by the admission of two contesting members, one of whom had fifteen and the other fourteen hours to serve. But as they get full pay, we judge they did not demur.

THE Republican State Central Committee met at Harrisburg yesterday and resolved to hold the State Convention, for the nomination of candidates for Governor and State Treasurer, at Lancaster, on the 26th of May.

AN ATTEMPT was made to have the censure passed upon Mr. Brown, of Kentucky, for his violence in debate toward General Butler, stricken off, but it was not successful. Brown chose to stand by his language, and the House by its action.

THE Free Pipe bill has met its fate in the Senate. We regard the hostility to this bill as based upon a total misapprehension of facts, and as an injury to the Commonwealth. If oil had been taxed, the tax would practically be paid by foreign consumers, and the State a gainer in its revenues.

THERE is a curious muddle at Washington over the Soldiers' Bounty bill. It was enrolled and sent to the President, who signed it, and yet the bill is stated to have been laid on the table in the Senate. It is in a position thus that will require judicial interpretation before it can be accepted as a law.

PROFESSOR YOUNG'S account of the observations made by the American party at Pekin is more favorable than was at first anticipated. The appearance of finger shadows between the planet's rims, and the visibility of Venus before the first contact, are novel features in transit phenomena, although they may be accounted for by the action of Venus' atmosphere.

THERE is much force in the points made by several Western papers, that the plan of providing for debts by means of what is called a sinking fund, is somewhat of a humbug. The idea was originated by William Pitt, in 1792, and was made to apply to the debt then existing in England. Strangely, exactly the same amount, one per cent. of the principal, was to be set aside yearly there, that is required by law to be set apart here. Thus at the present, eighty-three per cent. of the English national debt ought to be liquidated and put aside. No one pretends that it is. The true policy is to pay the debt, and destroy the bonds or notes that represent it. This wipes out, in a manner that can be readily understood, the debt, while, however correct in theory, the unfortunate practice with Sinking Funds has generally been to sink the money put with them, leaving the debt as it formerly stood. So long, however, as the law is as it is, the Secretary of the Treasury can do no differently than he does,—put aside so much yearly in the Sinking Fund. If the plan is objected to, the true policy should be to repeal the law, thus ending the entire matter.

THE change in public sentiment, as to the guilt or innocence of Beecher, has been quite remarkable, since Tracy's opening. In very many journals, strong editorials have appeared, affirming a confident belief in his innocence. The defense is evidently pursuing a far more shrewd and logical policy than did the prosecution, so far as the order of testimony is concerned. Tilton's lawyers brought their strongest witness, Moulton, to the stand first, but the defense are evidently using witnesses who are meant to establish general facts, and rightly direct public confidence, before presenting the strong testimony. Thus far, the Ovington's and the Winsted, Connecticut, witness have been used,—the one to show the absolute fairness and impartiality of the church investigation, and the other to impeach Tilton's evidence, as to the affair at Winsted. This the witness effectually did, stating facts that went far toward proving Tilton's statements utterly false. This is the more forcible, coming from a witness outside the medley, and seriously impairs the credibility of Tilton's remaining testimony. The case is attracting increasing interest, as the testimony proceeds.

THE report of Senator Davis, of Philadelphia, on the Free Pipe bill, is rather amusing. In general terms, he reports that the Free Pipe bill will diminish the revenues of the railroads, and, therefore, the income of the State. Then, that the Senate is not competent to originate a revenue bill, and hence cannot tax the oil that passes through pipes. All this illustrates the old and very familiar proposition, "how not to do it." If the logic of this report is worth anything, it is that the Senate will support the Free Pipe bill, if the House shall put a revenue clause in it for the benefit of the State. We hope this will be done, and the entire question brought up on its merits. The advocates of the Free Pipe bill do not object to a taxing clause, although they contend that the proposition that our railroads will lose in business because of such bill, is simply and demonstrably absurd. Yet as the State will need this year all the revenue it can get, and as Senator Davis is logically committed, by his report, to support a Free Pipe bill with a tax clause in it, we hope he will be brought face to face with his own proposition. The way to do it is for the House to put a revenue clause in, by way of amendment.

WE HAVE intimated, a number of times, that beneath the Congressional investigation of the Pacific Mail Company in Congress, was a stock jobbing operation, which would develop itself in due time. It has come to the surface at last, in the statement that Jay Gould has quietly bought a controlling interest in the stock, and now arrangements are being made to consolidate, or at least harmonize the interests of the Union Pacific, Panama, Occidental, and Pacific Mail lines. The investigation of the subsidy business by Congress helped in this operation, by depressing the stock. The parties to this new arrangement could afford to lose a year's subsidy, for the sake of the gain in stock. Thus they are making the most out of the affair, and by another year they will probably besiege Congress in force for the very subsidy they have joined this year to defeat. It will be an interesting development, if they do. This ery interest, too, that has been so artful and successful in this project, is the one that fought the Texas and Pacific Railroad so successfully. So much of its scheme has worked triumphantly. It will be strange, however, if this gigantic gambling scheme does not suffer yet, from some influence.

EXIT, CONGRESS.

Yesterday at noon the second session of the Forty-third Congress ended, and the work of national legislation is suspended until December next. Then a new Congress will assemble, made up of a majority of Democrats in the House, and quite a sprinkling of new accessions, of that party faith, in the Senate. Of the measures passed upon, are several that are quite important. The Soldier's Bounty bill which interested quite a large portion of those who served in the war of the rebellion failed. The Force bill, for the pacification of the South, passed the House, but failed in the Senate. The bill for the admission of Colorado and New Mexico passed the Senate, but failed, except as to the admission of Colorado, in the House. Had the vigorous methods of the two closing weeks of the session been resorted to a month earlier, very important measures could have been passed, and the Republican party been prepared to go before the country with issues of its own choosing. Three hundred thousand dollars were voted for the improvement of the Ohio, which will do for the beginning, but we might have had $500,000, had the same alertness been displayed in its interest that was exhibited in behalf of points in the Northwest.

As touching our local interests, the outcome of this session of Congress illustrates a point that cannot be too strongly enforced. We refer to the importance of being represented by persons whose long continued service will give them weight with their fellows in Congress. The great Kanawha route was really given the preference, in the system of river improvements, by a movement, made at the right time, to increase the appropriation. The point we make, was, however, more remarkably illustrated in the management of the tariff bill by Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts. When this bill was reported, it was subject to consideration in Committee of the Whole, where all who wished could offer amendments. This privilege was so fully availed of that the bill was amended out of all shape, and was simply a mass of inconsistencies and absurdities. Finally, in order to retain control of the bill, Mr. Dawes moved to strike out the enacting clause, and then to recommit to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to report back the bill very nearly as it came from that committee originally; but as this new bill would have to be first considered in Committee of the Whole, the House saw at once that it was folly to support the wild and ill-digested amendments that had been attached to it without due consideration. Having made all this plain, Mr. Dawes withdrew his motion to recommit to the Committee on Ways and Means before the previous question was recorded. The motion to strike out the enacting clause was voted down, which sent the bill back to the Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Hale, of Maine, again in the chair. Amendments were again piled in, but they were all rejected. The opposition soon wearied of presenting propositions which found no favor, and the committee rose and reported the bill back to the House with all its lumbering imperfections on its head. At this juncture Mr. Dawes, who still had control of the bill, rose, and after a brief rehearsal of the absurdities and incongruities which it contained, argued most cogently in favor of the original propositions on which the bill was predicated. He then moved the adoption of a substitute, differing in slight respects from the original bill—which could not come in—but being the same thing substantially, and before taking his seat, moved the previous question! There was some squirming, questions of order raised, but the majority of the members saw at a glance that if this last effort was allowed to fail no revenue bill could be thought of again during the session. It required three roll calls to order the main question, adopt the substitute, and pass the bill; but the measure passed by ten majority.

We have detailed this operation to illustrate the influence and power of a person who, with fair ability, gains large experience in the halls of Congress. There is not, we judge, a more important district in the entire country as regards Congressional legislation than either the Twenty-second or Twenty-third, embracing Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Here are concentrated the great iron industries of the country, against which England more anxiously competes than against any other single industry. Here is one of the great centres of railway distribution—the East and West—by their several routes uniting here. Two great rivers flow by us, and the Ohio, starting from the confluence of two, waters seven rich and populous States. It is one of the great natural highways of the country, but has been neglected and uncared for, while rivers of trifling magnitude have received attention and aid. We submit that one of the suggestions derived from this closing session of Congress is the importance of providing men of right qualities for our representatives hereafter, and then to keep them there until their influence is thoroughly established. Time and experience are requisites in establishing influence in Congress.

Recurring to the session just closed, we repeat what we have briefly said before, that the outcome is better than we anticipated, ten days ago. Our only regret is that the activity and skill displayed at the close did not manifest itself earlier. Had this been done we would have had all the results we were specially desirous of reaping, and the President would have been empowered to control the four turbulent Southern States. We do not imagine the power would have been exercised. Like the Ku-Klux laws,—the mere fact that they were on the statute books served to keep the turbulent element at the South quiet. The Southern people respect strength, and know that General Grant, or Sheridan will not be likely to tolerate much nonsense, if they have the power to prevent it. Hence the mere fact that this power is given them, would serve to keep the unruly element quiet. Yet we are not disposed to find fault. The only thing now remaining is for the party to gather up its strength, unite its ranks and prepare for the battles before it.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE STARTING, by Norman Macleod, D. D. Published by Dodd & Mead, New York. For sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co.

This is a Scotch story—of village life—the interest of which centres in the administration of discipline in a kirk, where the offender was a good elder, who had by some trifling contumaciousness brought down upon himself the displeasure of the minister and the session. It is a story illustrative of the manner in which discipline is enforced in church affairs in Scotland. It is told in a delightfully fresh and natural way, and the portraitures of character are very lifelike. Throughout the book a kindly spirit breathes, and it is a book worthy of the pen of the author.

THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF EMPEROR CHARLES V. By Wm. Robertson, D. D., with an account of the Emperor's life after his abdication. By Wm. H. Prescott. Vol. 2. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, and for sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co.

This is the second volume of the beautiful series now being published by this house—which we have noticed heretofore. No private library in its historical department can be complete without this series.

LED ASTRAY, or La Petite Comtesse; the SPHINX, or Julia de Trecceur; by OCTAVE FEUILLET. Translated from the latest Paris editions by O. VIREUR. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co., Publishers.

The three stories in this volumes are of the most exciting character—dealing in the impossibilities and neither evidently with a design of touching the morbidly sensitive mental characteristics of the class of readers who take comfort and inspiration from such literature. They are of the most "Frenchified" school, and society is looked at from the general liberality of the French mind, with regard to social relations.

SOCIAL PRESSURE: By Sir Arthur Helps, K. C. B., author of "Friends in Council," &c., &c. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. For sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co.

The author, in the form of conversation among friends, gives his ideas of society, government, reforms, &c., and does so in a very entertaining way. The book has all the freedom and attractiveness of a fireside talk, while it conveys suggestions on practical every day subjects, upon which it is profitable to think. The author's idea is that the great "pressure" of the age is not so much for political or theological reform, but for reform in social matters, which will bring about the needed reform elsewhere. It is a very sensible book, written with simplicity and grace and abounding in valuable suggestions of a practical character.

FAIR PLAY; or, The Test of the Lone Isle. (Britomarte, the Man Hater.) By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, author of "Marian, the Avenger; or, The Missing Bride," "The Lost Heiress," "The Deserted Wife," "How He Won Her," "Vivia," "Retribution," etc., etc., etc.

The plot of this story concerns one "Britomarte," whose distinguishing characteristics were her peerless beauty, remarkably accomplishments, and thorough hatred of men. She opposes marriage on the ground of the inequality before the law of women and men, but toward the close of the work a persistent adorer wins his suit. It is on a par with all the writings of this authoress.

THE DOCTRINE OF DESCENT AND DARWINISM. By Oscar Schmidt, Professor of the University of Strasburg, with twenty-six wood cuts. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Darwinism is set forth in this little volume in a concise, perspicuous style, and the reader who delights in such speculations, will find the ground pretty well covered by this book. It is one of the International Scientific series. It is doubly valuable in that it contains the very essence of the Darwinian theory in a small compass, which fits it for the general reader, who may not have time or opportunity to go thro ugh larger works.

THE FORTUNE SEEKER; OR, THE BRIDAL DAY. By Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Published by T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, and for sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co.

A bride was abducted on her wedding day, sold into slavery, and after superhuman trials was at length restored to her home and husband. There is the usual amount of "gush" about the book.

PERSONAL.

GENERAL FRANK BLAIR is slowly sinking. There are no hopes of his recovery.

TURKEY is without an American Minister, but the charge d'affaires is Goodenough.

BISMARCK'S name is pronounced Beesmark. And a bee's mark is a very unhealthy swelling, rendered more irritating by alcohol.

FROM a book by Dr. Chenu we find that Bismarck's ambition and Napoleon's blundering cost France 126,942 and Germany 112,306 lives.

HARPER'S *Weekly* pays a handsome tribute to John Rogers, the maker of statuary, saying that "he has had many followers and imitators, but no rivals."

THE German Crown Prince has, and is entitled to wear, fifty-eight stars and crosses. Bismarck's decorations amound to forty, and General Moltke has thirty-nine.

MADAME MCMAHON refuses to dress in the Paris fashions. "The example of strumpets," says she, "is not more worthy of imitation in matters of dress than in morals."

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA, of Spain, celebrated her birthday, which came on the 22d of February, in Paris, by receiving calls of congratulation from Spaniards in that city.

MISS HANNAH DE ROTHSCHILD has given $10,000 to the National Lifeboat Institution, to form and endow a lifeboat station, in memory of her father, Baron Mayer de Rothschild.

AS MR. Gladstone declines the Peerage, it is said the Queen will offer a title to Mrs. Gladstone, as she did to the wife of Mr. Disraeli, who was created Viscountess Beaconsfield.

LIEUT.-GOV. VAN ZANDT, of Rhode Island, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of that State. The choice is thought to lie between him and Col. Henry Lippitt.

THE installation of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master of the Freemasons will take place at the Albert Hall, in London, on Wednesday, April 28. It is expected that about seven or eight thousand masons will be present at the ceremony.

THE Duke de Richlieu, of Paris, the great-grand-nephew of Cardinal Richelieu, is soon to marry a very wealthy heiress, Mlle. Heine. Special permission has been obtained to have the ceremony performed in the Church of the Sorbonne, where the remains of the great Cardinal are interred. The tomb, which has not been visible for months past, having been covered with planks to protest it during the frescoing of the chapel where it is situated, is to be uncovered for the occasion.

IT is announced that Mrs. Goodwyn, of Alabama, will shortly give a dramatic reading in New York. This lady has the heritage of dramatic talent on both sides, being the grand-daughter of the late President Tyler, who had much skill and ability as an orator, and the granddaughter of Thomas A. Cooper, one of the highest ornaments of the stage, the cotemporary and compeer of Kemble, Kean, Cooke, and the elder Booth. Mrs. Goodwyn's father is Col. Robert Tyler, and her mother is distinguished as one of the "ladies of the White House" who presided with grace and popularity for three years over the house of the President of the United States. Her mother was the celebrated belle Miss Fairlie, remembered with admiration by older citizens.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

LEWISTON, Me., women consume a ton of snuff annually in "dipping."

ROCHEFORT'S *Lantern* still glimmers in London, but is nearly burned out.

NANTUCKET was without mails for twenty days, owing to the ice blockade.

A PARLOR SUITE to cost $250,000 is said to have been ordered by a California millionaire.

A STATE Senator of Virginia, S. P. Maddox, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for petit larceny.

THE building business of many of the large cities is said to be fast recovering from its long depressed condition.

THE French Minister of Justice has discovered, to his disgust, that a young woman executed in Paris thirty years ago was innocent.

OUR exchanges are worrying themselves now about Kalakaua, and wonder how he dodges his wife's cross-examination. Why not vice versa.

THE South Boston Chemical Works, owned by Hodge, Collidge, Peckham & Co., was burned last Wednesday night. Loss, $15,000.

ADVICES from Buenos Ayres state that the palace of the Catholic Archbishop, in that city, was sacked, and the houses of the Jesuits set on fire.

Two hotel keepers in Alexandria, Virginia, and one in Baltimore have closed their establishments because they feel that they cannot submit to the provisions of the Civil Rights bill.

GWINO to the strike of the operatives at Fall River, Mass., six mills have stopped, the monthly pay rolls of which amounted to between $90,000 and $100,000. The assessment upon the operatives at work has been doubled.

THEY have a good deal of wind in Holland and the people make a good deal of money out of it. There are 12,000 windmills in operation, each doing a six or ten-horse power service, through the twenty-four hours. These mills are kept up at an annual cost of $4,000,000, and they perform all the service required of steam engines at one twentieth the cost.

THERE is said to be terrible suffering among the miners of South Wales, who have struck for higher wages, and hundreds are on the brink of starvation. In Merthyr a house was entered where father, mother, and six children were found, with no fire and almost no garments. The corpse of an infant lay on the floor, and the mother was plainly dying from want of nourishment. Where the results of a strike among working men are so terrible as this is shown to be, it would appear that some other mode of procedure than quitting employment entirely should be resorted to.

Farmers' Blunders.

A correspondent of the *Pacific Rural Press* thus writes of blunders made by farmers. He says: "For one, mine have been numerous. Much has been learned by bitter experience only; such, for example, as hanging a fresh hide on the fence to dry in the sun, and afterwards selling it for fifty cents, whereas it would have brought two dollars if well dried in the shade. But the blunder of blunders of farmers has been the high rates of interest paid for the use of money. Much of the money borrowed from the banks on mortgage on the farm, is now drawing interest quarterly and even monthly, at a ruinous rate, at that. Persons have run in debt under the impression that interest would be coming down lower and lower, when, of course, land would go up, and many of them have come to the conclusion that they have been making farm blunders. Now, "as success is the measure of ability," let this class walk up meekly, weak sisters as they are, and take their black marks as bad managers; and before a streak of luck strikes them let them caution the inexperienced ones who have not yet "put their foot into it." It is not always popular to tell the truth, but it is generally proper; and let us advise beginners to go slowly and cautiously, and shun debt as much as possible, and especially at the present rate of interest.

REMARKABLE GANG OF ROBBERS.

Arrest of Nine Reputable Farmers Who Have Carried on a System of Wholesale Robbery During the Last Four Years.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, writing from Springfield, Ill., under date of March 1st, says: "It passes comprehension that such a condition of affairs as is described below should exist in a civilized community and this age of detective shrewdness, and remain undiscovered for a period of over four years. The subjoined is a brief account of the exploits of a gang of thieves harboring about Illiopolis. It almost surpasses the somewhat apocryphyal stories of the exploits of the gang of robbers of which John A. Murrell was the leader, and which, during the primitive days in our Southwestern history, made life and property within its ranging ground hang by a very uncertain tenure.

Illiopolis is about twenty miles east of Springfield, on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway. It is a small village and station, the shipping and trading point for a large section of country, and the farmers who reside in the immediate vicinity are generally respectable and well-to-do; they are largely interested in stock-raising as well as farming. When the rebellion broke out the people of Illiopolis Township rallied around the old flag, and many of the middle-aged and young men enlisted

"FOR TO BE SOLDIERS."

Among the number who were fired with martial glory and patriotism were Francis M. Green, Samuel Dickinson, Benjamin F. Crance, John Pontzious, and Mitchell Havenor. They enlisted in the Forty-first Infantry, Colonel Isaac Pugh, and when an election was held, Green was made a second lieutenant. His reputation being that of a good man, on the first occasion he was promoted to the captaincy of Company I. He served the full term of three years, Dickinson, Crane, Pontzious, and Havenor remaining with him, and all being mustered out together with honor. Occasionally thereafter a report would break loose concerning some irregularity in the foraging line committed by Company I while in service; but the impression being that such things were matters of course in the army, little attention was paid to the rumors.

Captain Green, Samuel Dickinson, Benjamin F. Crane, John Pontzious, Taylor Dickinson, Robert Pate, John Rager, and Berry Peel now languish in the Sangamon County Jail. Havenor is in the Macon County Jail.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS M. GREEN,

the leader of the party, is about forty years of age, has a family, and has resided in Illipolis since he came out of the army, having formerly resided at Mount Auburn, just over the line, in Christian county. So far as knowledge of his earlier life has been gleaned, it is all to his credit; and even during the war he bore a much better general reputation than many of his associates in commission. Since his residence in Illipolis he has been a most exemplary citizen. He has always taken a deep interest in Christianity, teaching in Sabbath School, and being a regular attendant upon the "stated preaching of the gospel." He is a general farmer, and occasionally has engaged in merchandising, buying and selling grain, stock, etc.

All of these men except two (Ben Crane and Pate) have for years been known and respected as honest, industrious men—living in the same community, trading, laboring and associating with all its inhabitants, and not a breath of suspicion pointing to them as the guilty parties in a course of wholesale and petty robbery that every citizen has known of for four years. One can readily imagine how an arrest of such men on a multitude of charges would create consternation in a quiet rural community. The charges against the gang embrace almost every species of robbery, and their stealings will aggregate tens of thousands of dollars in value: horses, mules, hogs, cattle, wheat, corn, wagons, provisions, clothing, boots and shoes, liquor, groceries—everything, in fact, that could be had either from railway trains, or farm houses and fields. Some time last March

THE FIRST SUSPICION

was aroused, and the first clue to the guilty parties was discovered. Two valuable horses were stolen from a farmer in Illiopolis township. Shortly afterward a man by the name of Wingate, formerly a resident of Illiopolis, saw and recognized the horses in Christian county. An officer went after them, and found that the man in whose possession they were had traded a span of mules to Captain Green for them, and that Green had taken the mules to St. Louis and sold them. Before Green could be nabbed, however, he went to Kansas. A requisition brought him back, a preliminary examination resulted in holding him over, on which he gave bail.

Joshua Cantrall, Esq., Wm. N. Skeen, and Mr. Skeen, agent of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway, at Illiopolis, did not let the matter rest there, however. The community had suffered from the depredations of thieves so long that these gentlemen and others determined to follow up the clue thus put in their possession. More complaints were made, other warrants issued, and Green was again in the fangs of the law. The bail on the several complaints aggregated more than Green could command, and he was committed to jail. During the last four weeks arrests have been made until the number aggregates nine. On Tuesday night Sam Dickinson and several of the gang were taken before the Sangamon County Grand Jury and

CONFESSED ALL AND SINGULAR

the charges preferred against them. On Thursday Squire Cantrall obtained from the Governor a requisition for another of the gang who is hiding from justice in Iowa. There are other members still at large.

Illiopolis people tell many amusing incidents in connection with Green. Ben. Crane stole a pair of mules and run them off to St. Louis. On his return he told Green where the mules were stabled and gave Green a bill of sale of them. Green then went to the owner of the mules and told him he thought he could find them. The owner had bills printed describing the mules and Commissioned Green to hunt them up. Green took the bills and started for St. Louis. While crossing the river he dropped the bills in the river, went to the stable where the mules were, obtained possession, sold them, pocketed the money, came home, told the owner that the mules could not be found, "whacked up" with Ben. Crane, and then went off to his Sabbath school class with a sanctified air.

THE ROBBERY OF CARS

and the depot at Illiopolis became so frequent, and the loss of property so extensive that Skeen, the agent, consulted Captain Green (who is his brother-in-law), about hiring a watchman—"of course you ought," said Green, and straightway Green, Ben Crane, and others of the gang were hired or volunteered to watch the very premises they were robbing. The robbing, of course, was stopped. Then Crane and Green told Skeen "he had spoilt it all by telling a constable that the depot was watched. If he hadn't told the constable, they would have caught the d—n rascals!"

THE BOLDEST OPERATION

so far unearthed is the one for which Mitchell Havenor is held. Havenor and Sam Dickinson went to Toledo and presented to the house of Hays & Co. certified bills of lading and invoices for five cars of wheat shipped from Illiopolis. The papers purported to have been signed by Sam Skeen, the T., W. and W. agent. As the transaction appeared all right, $900 was advanced. In a short time the forgery was discovered, and Havenor was pursued and arrested. Sam Dickinson now confesses that Green forged all the papers. On one occasion they stole a lot of timothy seed from the cars at Illiopolis, and Ben Crane loaded it up, drove to Decatur, and sold it for $153. On another occasion Crane and some of the "boys" broke into Gilbert's store at Illiopolis, got drunk, and deliberately proceeded to eat an oyster supper.

The gang had no regular "fence," the proceeds of each robbery being disposed of as circumstances and occasion offered. The officers are in possession of facts which point to the criminality of several other men in Sangamon county of very respectable antecedents and associations, and the indictments against the present parties will not be pushed until the last one of the gang is caught.

The Tweed Three Million Offer.

Ex-Mayor Hall, in the following letter to the New York *Tribune*, tells what he don't know about the proposed $3,000,000 for the settlement of Tweed's indebtedness to the city in order that he might be released:—"In a published letter by B. G. Jayne, my name appears among a list of persons who he says proposed to pay portions of $3,000,000 to the city in order to settle claims which the Corporation had against them. Before Mr. Jayne and Mr. Smith's controversies pass into history, it is due to my friends that I should correct this matter. I never saw, nor knew Mr. Jayne. I never heard of any such proposition, directly nor indirectly. As events have shown (and doubtless others in Mr. Jayne's list could say as much), there was nothing to settle. Pardon me if I add that the letter of Mr. Jayne reminds me of some lines in an old song:

"My pretty Jane, my balmy Jane,
Ah never look so shy,
But meet me in the willow glen
When the bloom is on the rye."

"Because when Mr. Jane invited Mr. Smith to any 'willow' meeting about me he certainly must have had the bloom of Monongahela on his 'Rye.' And unless there was no better foundation for mentioning others than there was for naming me I am clear that Mr. Peckham was perfectly justified in declining to take the Jayne 'Expectorant' in question. Very truly yours,

A. OAKEY HALL."

The Apple.

The apple is said to be of eastern origin. It is mentioned in the Bible, and by Herodotus, Pliny and other ancient writers. Many varieties were cultivated about Rome. More than twenty different kinds were spoken of by Pliny, but none of them can be distinguished from his brief descriptions among the varieties now in existence. It is thought that the Romans introduced this fruit into England along with the pear; but we find no mention of it until after the establishment of Christianity, when the monks planted extensive orchards, and made the apple common throughout the country. The early settlers of this country brought over apple trees, and were aided in the propagation of the fruit by the Indians, who planted many orchards all over New England.

In its adopted country the apple has attained to greater perfection than anywhere else in the world. The census returns for 1870 state the value of the apple crop at forty-seven millions of dollars. More than a million of acres are under cultivation as apple orchards, and the area of land devoted to this purpose is increasing every year. Large quantities of American apples are exported to England, to China, and the East Indies. The apple tree is by no means handsome, either in a wild or cultivated state. The shape is irregular, and the bark, as the tree attains maturity, becomes rough and scaly.

But nothing can be more beautiful than an apple orchard in blossom, and landscape painters are fond of rendering the lovely colors it presents. Few trees are more tenacious of life than the apple. The best artificial varieties last from fifty to eighty years in good bearing condition, and many specimens are known in New England nearly two hundred years old that still bear fruit. Many of our readers know of crabbed-looking old apple trees off in lonely meadows, where some half-filled cellar hole and perhaps a worn stone door-step tells that a farmer's house stood in olden time, whose knotty branches every Summer still sustain a goodly load of fruit.

(The following verses are not published particularly because of their poetical merits, but because their author claims for them the peculiarity of containing all the essential principles of the plan of salvation—a peculiarity which it is thought does not distinguish any short poem now extant. It has already appeared in the columns of one of our cotemporaries, and was criticised as being faulty in some respects, but as being nevertheless superior to some of the versification which finds a place in the "Poet's Corner," and which the authors fondly denominate Poetry—a criticism in which we concur.)

NOTHING BUT LOVE—NOTHING BUT SIN.

BY WM. W. ANNAN, JR.

A mariner o'er life's stormy sea,
Without compass, chart or company,
But seeking a blest eternity,
Patiently travels on.

He has a sword by the spirit given,
A helmet sent from the throne of heaven,
Both received when sins were shriven,
And sent by the loving one.

Though weak himself, yet he he strong;
The Lord has girded his armor on;
The arm of the Lord is his strength as long
As death is to be overcome.

At length he comes to the gate of heaven,
The door is open, an entrance given,
To one who has all his sins forgiven;
The Saviour receives him home.

But first he is asked "What dost thou bring?
Anything to which a hope can cling,
Of merit or pardon or anything
Except by abiding blood?"

He quickly replies, "I nothing can bring
That I can present as an offering,
And my sins are unworthy of anything
To the Saviour whom I love."

The radiant face of the Saviour appears,
Too loving to frown in the midst of his fears,
And only replies, midst drops of tears,
"Welcome, wanderer, home."

"And Thou, dear Saviour, 'art all in all,'
But what I merit is very small,
Who rescued me from the fatal fall
Of ruin and death and sin.

"What dost Thou give to one who brings
Only the sum of his holiest things
To present to the only King of Kings
And Ruler over all?"

The Saviour smiled at the words he spoke,
"Fear not, my son; you took my yoke;
The burden was easy; without a stroke
You entered the joyous throng.

"Enter my home and 'eat of the Tree
Of Life' that grows in the midst for thee
And all who gave themselves to me
After the fatal fall.

"You shall walk by the banks of the River of Life,
Saved and preserved from a world of strife,
And receive besides from a Saviour's life
An ocean of boundless love.

"And this you have because I came
Down to earth the lost to regain,
And bring the ruined back again
To a Heavenly Father's love!"

ALLEGHENY, January 12, 1874.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Assets January 1, 1875, - - - $778,251.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, J. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Kelley.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Brushes and Notions

J. D. THOMPSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE
Brush and Notion House
REMOVED TO
176 AND 178 WOOD STREET.
Merchants and Dealers Please Call.

GEO. WOODS & CO.'S ORGANS.
Call and examine these splendid Instruments at
66 Fifth Avenue.
A thorough inspection and examination of these Organs will convince anyone that for beauty and purity of tone, excellence of material and workmanship of interior, and beauty and thoroughness of exterior, they have no equals. Don't be misled by misrepresentations of agents of cheaper Organs, but be satisfied only by a personal inspection. See them before purchasing and then decide.
J. R. PHELPS,
Agent of the Company,
At the Looking Glass Store of S. BOYD & CO.
AGENTS WANTED.

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of
Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
OFFICE AND WORKS,
240 REBECCA STREET, ALLEGHENY

OTTO WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
No. 99 Water Street.
Jn28:m57

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, March 2, 1875.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Viewers' Reports on the construction of Wilson and Elm streets sewer, from Fulton street to Webster avenue, and Forty-eighth street sewer, from Penn avenue to Allegheny river, have been approved by Council, which action will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.
THOS. THOMPSON, City Engineer.

PATENTS—GILLEN & BOAL, General Solicitors of Patents. Office, St. Clair Bank Building, Room No. 2, No. 16 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. PATENTS secured and models of all descriptions made promptly and in short notice. Patents taken charge of and sold on commission. Satisfaction guaranteed. For further information, address as above. de28:k79

SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,
OFFICE, NO. 100 GRANT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

FINE CIGARS—A FRESH LOT OF genuine Partagas and Cherriosas; also a full line of Lecidenhg's celebrated Key West Cigars, just received and for sale by the box, or at retail by JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO., Cor. Liberty and Ninth streets.

DRY GOODS & TRIMMINGS.

TO OUR PA
Thanking you for t
desire to inform you t
large additions of Ne
departments of the ho
of the Dry Goods busi
noticed below, we can
from head to foot. In
salesrooms on the firs
and third floors to our
trade, easy and perfec
kept constantly runni
dozen, AT LOWEST

NEW AND DESIRABLE
DRESS GOODS!
At 25c. Extra bargains in Black Alpaca.
At 37½c. the best bargains in Black Alpaca we have yet offered.
At 50c., Extra Fine Black Alpaca, will compare favorably with goods sold at 60 to 75c.

Equally Good Bargains in
FINEST ALPACAS.
At 75c and $1.00, Most Remarkable Bargains in Real Silk Poplins—spring colors. These goods are well worth $1.75.

New Bargains in
COLORED DRESS SILKS.
Bargains in Best Black Dress Silks, from $1 to $4 per yard; unsurpassed in the United States.

Extra Good Bargains in
Dress Goods!
From 12½c to 25c per yard.

Mourning Dress Goods of every description.
Children's Dress Goods in great variety.
New Poplins, Poniges and Fine Dress Goods.

Latest Styles in Ladies' Made-up Suits, Shawls, Jackets, Sacques, &c.

WILLIAM SEMPLE
SPRING GOODS
Opening this Week at
Jos. Horne & Co.'s
RETAIL.
BRAIDED CASHMERE COSTUMES,
Braided Cashmere Cloaks,
CLOTH JACKETS,
Embroidered Cashmere Shawls.

Special attention is directed to our line of
Black "Hand-Spun" Silks
Of which we now have a full assortment open, from $2.00 per yard up—sold with guarantee to wear.
Black Silk Warp and Wool Cachemires.
Embroidered Tasso and Linen Guipure Stripe, a new material for Polonaises and Overdresses.

Spring Styles Ladies' Chip, Straw and Hair
BONNETS AND HATS,
In Black, Brown and Drab.
Flowers and Feathers,
Hat Scarfs and Ribbons
Fancy Plaid and Brocade Sash Ribbons.
Swiss Ties with Real and Tat. Val. Lace Ends.
Silk Illusion Ties.
CRAPE DU CHENE TIES,
With Antique Lace Ends.
New Styles Ladies' Turn Down Linen Collars and Cuffs to match.

Damask Tabling and Napkins.
Extra Bargains in Huck and Damask Towels.

Ladies' Fine English Lisle Gloves 1 to 4 buttons.
Ladies' Real Balbriggan Hose.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hugo, Christ. Seibert, J. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL.....$200,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
W. H. MEICHING, President.
WM. REED, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 5, 1875.

The dearth of business activity is still observable, and there is much speculation whether spring will bring much relief. We cannot avoid the belief that there will be a revival of activity when spring arrives, as there will be an inspiration in the improved weather, if in nothing else. There can be no doubt that the severe winter through which we have passed has reated heavily on the trade of the country. Yet in the midst of all, the railroads have done an excellent business, proof that there is stir in some directions.

The close of Congress was marked by considerable appropriations for various kinds of river and internal improvements, the outlay of which will result in some values to the several sections interested.

—At the east the money market continues to rule easy, with call loans at 3, 4 and 5 per cent., strictly first class two-name paper at 5 per cent., and choice first-class single name paper at 5@5½ per cent., loans on Government collateral at 5 per cent., and on first-class bonds and stocks at 6@7 per cent. The impression is that there is a decided headway that a more active and healthy market is not far distant. The opening of spring will undoubtedly bring about greater activity in many kinds of business, but there are numerous elements still, who seem to think that times will be worse before they are better.

—Several of the more prominent stockholders of the North Penna. Railroad Company, including Messrs. Joseph E. Padgee, Knight, and others, have purchased the entire stock held by the city in that corporation, aggregating 30,960 shares, of the par value of $1,549,000. The purchase was negotiated by the above named parties and others with Mr. John Welsh, who is one of the commissioners of the city's sinking fund. The terms of the sale are that the purchasers shall give 6 per cent. city loan at par for the stock at par, which, at the present price of the loans (114¾), is equal to 52¾ per share. This puts into the sinking fund $1,540,000 of very reliable securities. There have been reports on the street that this movement had some connection with the controversy now being waged by the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies; that the former Company was seeking, through the control that the possession of so large an amount of the stock of the North Pennsylvania Railroad as that held by the city would give it, to reach New York. The North Pennsylvania Railroad, it is known, is about perfecting connections to that city by a branch road to Trenton, N. J., and thence through New Jersey to the Hudson. We understand there is not any foundation for the report connecting either of the companies mentioned with the present transaction, and that neither have any aught to do with it.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

—In every year of the National Banking system there has been a steady increase, both in the number of the banks and in their apparent prosperity. Thus in 1869 the aggregate capital was $426,000,000. It has increased slowly but steadily to $495,000,000 at present. The deposits in 1870 were $707,000,000, in 1871 $840,000,000, and in 1874 $682,000,000. The loans and discounts amounted in 1869 to $682,000,000, in 1870 to $725,000,000, in 1871 to $818,000,000, in 1872 to $880,000,000, and in 1874 to $955,000,000. The gross profits of the banks in 1869 were $120,000,000, in 1870 to $122,000,000, in 1871 to $115,000,000, in 1872 to $119,000,000, in 1873 to $132,000,000, and in 1874 to $87,000,000.

—Suit has been brought in the United States District Court by the United States Government to recover from the New York & Harlem Railroad Company $100,000 taxes and penalties on the undivided net earnings of the company for six years. The

NEW YORK, March 4, 1875.

In the money market borrowers were supplied at 3@3½ per cent. on call, and a great bulk of the business was at these rates. After borrowers had generally made up their bank accounts money was bid up to 6 per cent. on very little business. The movement was artificial. Sterling was steady at 480@480¼ for sixty days and 484½@484¾ for sight. The customs receipts were $312,000. Gold opened at 115, advanced to 115¼, declined to 114¾, and closed at 115. The carrying rate was 4 per cent. flat. The assistant Treasurer disbursed $102,000. The clearings amounted to $56,000,000. Government bonds were steady. Railroad bonds were firm. State bonds were dull. Stocks opened strong at an advance of ¼ to ½ per cent. in the general list, 1¼ per cent. in Union Pacific, and 1¼ per cent. in Pacific Mail over the closing quotations of yesterday. Union Pacific sold as high as 41 1-2, Pacific Mail 41, Northwest common 43¾, St. Paul common 35, and Western Union 75¾. There was a later decline of 1-2 to 2¾ per cent., Pacific Mail touching 38¾, Union Pacific 43¾, Northwest 41¾, St. Paul 34 1-2, and Western Union 74 1-2. The changes in the remainder of the list were less important. After the second call the market was steady in tone. During the last hour the market was quiet, with the exception of a few leading shares, such as Pacific Mail, Union Pacific and Northwest. The closing quotations showed a reaction of ½ to 2 per cent. from the prices made during the great excitement at the opening of the market. The sharp advance of the morning stimulated short hammering by the bears, caused a decline at the close. The heavy short interest previously existing in leading speculative shares has been largely increased today. The circle of speculators is gradually expanding and the number of outside orders on the increase. The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 259,000 shares, of which 100,000 were Pacific Mail, 12,000 Lake Shore, 43,000 Northwest, 5,000 St. Paul, 8,000 Ohios, 39,000 Western Union, and 5,000 Wabash.

Governments.—U.S. coupon of 1881, 119¾; 5-20's of '62, 118¾; do of '64, 117¾; do of '65, 119¾; do '65 new, 118¾; do of 67, 119¾; do of '68, 119¾; new 5s, 114¾; 10-40s, 114¾; currency 6s, 118¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 97¼; Tennessee, old, 65; do new, 65; Virginia, new, 32; do old 32; North Carolina, old, 25; do new, 12.

Stocks.—Canton, 62; Western Union Telegraph Company, 74¾; Quicksilver, 35; Adams Express, 101; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express 86½; American Merchants Union Express, 65½; United States Express, 50; Pacific Mail, 41; New York Central, 101½; Erie, 28¾; do preferred, 42; Harlem, 129; do pref'd, 132½; Michigan Central, 105; Reading, 90¾; Northwestern common, 47; do preferred, 53¾; Rock Island, 103½; New Jersey Central, 109¾; St. Paul, 34; do do preferred, 52½; Toledo, 42½; do preferred, 70; Fort Wayne, 98; Chicago, 92; do preferred, 97; Alton & Terre Haute, 36; do preferred, 75; Atlantic & Pacific, 26; Ohio & Mississippi, 25¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 130; Burlington & Quincy, 105; La Crosse & Sterling, 73¾; Panama, 95½; Illinois Central, 100; Union Pacific, 43¾; Central Pacific, 97; Union, 93¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 93.

LONDON, March 4—5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £228,000 in the past week. The proportion of the reserve to liability, which last week was 43¾ per cent., is now 39¾ per cent. Consols: money 92¾@93; account 93⅝@93¾; 5-20's of '65, 103¾; do of '67, 107¾; 10-40's, 103; new 5s, 103¼; New York Central, 92; Erie, 24½; do. preferred, 49.

PARIS, March 4.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 6,188,000 francs in the past week. Rentes 65f. 35c.

New York Wool Market

NEW YORK, March 3.—There has been little or no business doing since our last; prices rule about steady. For Foreign Wool there is little inquiry; holders are inclined to wait until the market is in a better condition. California Fall still continues irregular, spring moved steadily at unchanged values. Texas Wools are held rather above buyers' views; in consequence there is little doing. For fine grades of Fleece there is very little inquiry at the moment; prices rule about the same as our last. Supplies of Medium qualities are very light; for these holders are asking full rates. The latest California advices estimate the spring clip at 20,000,000 lbs, against last year's clip of 25,000,000 lb. The quality of the staple is rather short. The market rules dull, and prices favor the buyer. Woolen goods rule steady, with a fair inquiry for Spring styles, and a better condition of trade is looked for speedily. The sales embrace 50,000 pounds Spring California on private terms; 5,000 lbs Fall California at 23c; 12,000 lb Spring California on private terms; 12,000 lb Fall California at 25c; 35,000 lbs Combing on private terms; 10,000 lbs XX and above Ohio Fleeces at 45c; 10,000 lbs Super on private terms; 5,000 lbs Western Wool on private terms; 2,500 lbs No. 2 Wool at 42c.

Philadelphia Iron Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Pig Metal is in very fair request, and holders are firm in their views. Sales of one thousand tons No. 1 Foundry at $28; No. 2 do. at $26@27, and Grey Forge $25 per ton. We quote the latter at the furnace at $24 to $25, and white and mottled do. at $22 to $25. Manufactured Iron—Bars are more in favor, and sell at $2 7-10 to 2 8-10c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 4, 1875.

There is a fair degree of activity in the leading merchandise markets, and while business is not up to what it usually is at this season of the year, it is about all that can reasonably be expected. Navigation having been resumed and the tariff bill disposed of, there is reason to expect an increased activity in most branches of business; the most serious drawback, so far as our local trade is concerned, is the lock-out, which, it is hoped, will be ended before long, as general business here must, of necessity, be considerably restricted as long as there are so many men out of employment.

The Committee on Transportation had a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce to-day, the proceedings of which will be found elsewhere. The subject of transportation is likely to receive a good deal of attention now from our merchants and manufacturers, as it is a matter in which they are deeply interested: it should have been looked after and investigated years ago, but, as the saying is, better late than never. We incline to the belief that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will find out before long that it will be very wise policy towards Pittsburgh, and all other branches of business here as well as that of oil, in regard to the rates charged to Pittsburgh, and if there is changed, this feeling will be intensified, rather and stronger.

APPLES—There is a continued fair jobbing trade but no change to make in quotations; $2@2.50 per bbl. for common to fair, and $3@3.50 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull; 50@55c ₱ gal.

BEANS—In good demand, as the supply has been considerably reduced; prices steady and prices are tending upward; mediums quotable at $2@2.10 ₱ bush. Navies at $2@2.10 ₱ bush.

BUTTER—The receipts continue liberal, and with the supply steadily accumulating and a stronger pressure to realize, prices are weak with a downward tendency; we quote choice to fancy 25 to 26c; medium to good, 18@22c; common to fair, 12@15. Walter Carr & Co., of New York, have issued a circular to manufacturers of butter and cheese, in which they take the ground that present prices cannot be sustained with the severe depression in the manufactures, and stating that the country may be on the eve of a series of years of unremunerative prices for dairy produce. The inconsequential milk buyers to make their contracts at 25 per cent less than they have been doing for some time past.

BROOM CORN—There is a steady demand, manufacturers generally have been buying pretty freely of late, and the recent sharp advance is fully sustained.

BROOMS—Following are the "Union" factory rates: No. 2 common, $5.00; No. 3 Hurl, $5.75; No. 4, $6.75; No. 5, $8.25; No 6, $8.50; No. 7 Carpet, $4.75; No. 4 do, $5.00; fancy, Parlor, $6.50; do Parlor, $8.25@9.00; fancy, plain, $1.00@1.25; Whips, fancy, $1.75@2.25; Toy Brooms, $1.75@2.25.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3¾@4 ₱ ₱.

CHEESE—The market continues firm with a steady demand, fine prices ranging as last quoted; Ohio Goshen, 16½@17; New York do, 17½@18. The general outlook is favorable to higher prices, and it is said that good reliable brands can scarcely be laid down here from points of supply at current rates.

CRANBERRIES—$10@11 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples in light supply and with a steady demand, the market is firmer and prices are tending upward; quotable at 7@7½c for quarters, 8@8¼ for prime to choice. Peaches continue dull, but the supply is very light, and so far as we can learn, there is no disposition to make concessions in order to effect sales; halves quotable at 5@6½, as to quality. Blackberries, 10@11c. Raspberries are increasing slightly, but the supply is small, scarcely equal to the demand, and prices will undoubtedly rule high.

EGGS—Scarce at 23@24c. Dealers have but little confidence in the immediate future of the market.

FLOUR—There is no improvement to report in the demand and no change to make in quotations. Spring wheat flours, $5.25@5.50 for Wisconsins, and $5.50@5.75 for Minnesota; winter at $5.50@6.00 for family, and $6@6¼ for amber and white. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GROCERIES—The final disposition of the tariff, which passed the Senate without a single amendment as it came from the House, and subsequently signed by the President, will undoubtedly cause an improvement in the grocery business, as there was a general disposition on the part of the trade to hold off until it was definitely settled. Under the tariff increase the duty on Tobacco 4 cents ₱ ₱.; Sugars equal to ⅜ of a cent; there is also a slight increase on Spices and Molasses, which will not be felt to any extent for some time. Our eastern advices continue to report Coffee very dull, with the market considerably depressed, and the impression that the heavy stocks and unfavorable tenor of the advices from Rio all tending to produce a feeling of depression. Sugars are also dull, but the lowest point has already been anticipated. Tobaccos have been marked up 4@8 ₱ ₱.

SUGARS.			
Crushed	11¾	Standard R	10⅝
Granulated	11¼	Ex C Standard	10¼
Powdered	11¾	Demerara	9½@10¼
Standard A	10⅝	Porto Rico	8¾@9¾
N. O. Sugar	8½@9¾		

SYRUPS.			
Sugar house	35@40	Sugar Drips	55@60
Maryland	45	White Drips	60@65
Silver Drips	55	Extra Golden	65@70

COFFEES.	
Rio Good	21 @22
Rio Prime	23 @24
Rio Fancy	25 @26
Rio Choice	26
Roasted loose	37½
Roasted Java, in ½ packages	40
Roasted Java loose	38½

RICE.			
Rangoon ₱ ₱	7	@7¾	Patna ₱ ₱	7¾@8
Carolina ₱ ₱	8	@8¾	

MOLASSES.			
Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	75@75
Demarara	50@55		

GRAIN—There is a continued fair degree of activity in the grain markets, notwithstanding the decided weakness in gold, and confined almost solely to supplying immediate wants. If the Penna. Railroad Co. would give our merchants anything like a chance, the grain business here could soon be doubled, if not trebled, and while the company would lose nothing thereby, they would by so doing gain a good deal of feeling for which, as the case now stands, there is just cause. Penna and Ohio Wheat is still quotable at $1.14@1.16 for red and $1.30@1.35 for amber as to quality. Corn is paid for one car, but it evidently had a good top. It is rather strange that while hogs are higher now, both here and elsewhere, including Chicago, than they have been at any time this season, the product is weak and drooping. Mess Pork has declined $2@3 ₱ bbl. in Chicago within the past few weeks, and meats and Lard are also lower; it is evident that the receipts of hogs are falling off, while the supply of the product is in excess of the demand. This is the only way it can be accounted for, and is, we think, the true solution of the matter. We would warn country dealers to be careful in buying, as there is no certainty how long these prices will be maintained, as they may react just as rapidly as they advanced, and there is no doubt but the sharp advance will materially curtail the demand.

SEEDS—Clover seed, although quiet, is firmer, quotable at $6.75 ₱ bushel to the trade and $7 in a jobbing way. Timothy Seed $2.90 to the trade and $3@3.10 in a jobbing way.

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 2½@3 cts for good mixed, woolen ½c ₱ ₱.

SWEET CORN—$3@3.50 ₱ bbl.

TALLOW—City, 8¼@9; country, 7½@8.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 4, 1875.

PITTSBURGH STOCK YARDS.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals from and including Sunday up until noon to-day, and, to afford a comparison, we append those of the corresponding time last week also:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sunday	32 cars	41 cars	21 cars.
Monday	15 "	35 "	8 "
Tuesday	30 "	7 "	5 "
Wednesday	28 "	10 "	15 "
Thursday	24 "	11 "	6 "
Total	143 "	87 "	56 "
Same time last week	271 "	84 "	80 "

CATTLE.

The receipts during the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day were 24 cars, making 143 cars for the week, against 271 cars same time last week, showing a falling off of 128 cars; sales, 1,477 head against 1,267 head during same time last week. There has been a let-down in the market since the date of our last report, (3d inst.,) on the contrary, it was more active and stronger to-day than it was yesterday, and while the volume of business was comparatively light, it was not for want of buyers, but in consequence of a scarcity of stock. The yards were entirely cleared at noon to-day, and even at the advance the Philadelphia buyers had not succeeded in getting all they wanted; furthermore, those of our drivers who put in an appearance this forenoon but up to the time we left the yards they had not purchased a single bullock. As compared with last week, prices are up fully one-half a cent on the common and medium, and one-fourth on the best grades, as there was more inquiry for the latter, and the latter, and, besides, as stated in our report of yesterday, there was more inquiry for common and medium, as there generally is when cattle are scarce and high. The selling interest certainly had no cause to complain this week, although those who were fortunate to have cattle regretted that they did not have more, and those who had none at all, felt still worse. Louis Rothschilds had 8 cars on sale this morning, on which, it is but necessary to state, he realized a very snug profit, and the indications are that prices will be fully sustained during the balance of the week, so far as we could learn, I re were no sales above 5¾, but the same cattle last week would not have brought over 5c. Common to medium grades, which sold at 3@4½c last week, sold readily this week at 3½@4½c, and buyers were not near as difficult to please. Prime to choice bullocks sold at 5@5¾; 1,200@1,300, 6½@6¾; 1,100@1,200, 5¾@6 and 900@1,000, 5@5¾; 70 do @1,000, 4½@5. Bulls, according to quality, 3@4½. We append some of the leading sales during the week:

Philadelphia buyers up until noon to-day had purchased 35 cars, against 32 cars same time last week; New York 10 cars, against 6 cars; Baltimore 2 cars up to this time; Butchers, of which the bulk of the trade is done, had not, when we left the yards, succeeded in buying 20 single bullocks; however, they may succeed in picking a few cars between now and Saturday, providing they are willing to pay the advanced rates.

Head.	Av Weight	Quality.	Price.
32	1,400	Good steers	6 75
38	1,110	Medium steers	6 25
19	900	Good and fat	5 10
108	1,164	Good steers	5 87
19	1,099	Good steers	5 40
13	1,338	Good steers	6 35
13	1,442	Extra steers	7 35
16	1,260	Medium steers	5 00
2	1,090	Extra	7 00
9	1,260	Extra fat oxen	7 00
14	1,475	Extra fat steers	7 50
17	1,079	Good steers	5 25
17	1,195	Medium steers	4 80
1	1,740	Good bull	4 50
21	962	Good fat steers	7 10
16	1,400	Prime steers	6 20
36	1,165	Extra fat steers	6 75
27	1,324	Good steers	6 25
93	1,200	Good steers	5 90
2	2,340	Extra fat steers	8 00
18	1,297	Medium steers	5 75
16	1,060	Good fat steers	5 25
10	1,297	Good steers	6 37
7	1,050	Medium steers	4 87
17	1,118	Medium steers	5 30
4	2,072	Fat oxen	6 55
	1,350	Prime steers	6 60
2	1,315	Good steers	5 30
6	1,140	Good fat steers	6 50

HOGS.

Receipts during the past 24 hours, 11 cars, making 84 cars for the week, against 81 cars during the same time last week. Market continues very firm, and as the receipts continue light, and the supply, especially of prime heavy weights, is unequal to the demand, prices have further advanced. Philadelphia hogs sold this forenoon at 5.80 to 5.85 ₱ ₱. gross, which is the highest point the market has touched here this season, and, if we mistake not, for several years. Yorkers also higher, but they are in rather better supply and not as much inquired for as Philadelphia hogs; quotable at 5@5¼, although we were reliably informed that 7,40 was paid for one car, but it evidently had a good top. It is rather strange that while hogs are higher now, both here and elsewhere, including Chicago, than they have been at any time this season, the product is weak and drooping. Mess Pork has declined $2@3 ₱ bbl. in Chicago within the past few weeks, and meats and Lard are also lower; it is evident that the receipts of hogs are falling off, while the supply of the product is in excess of the demand. This is the only way it can be accounted for, and is, we think, the true solution of the matter. We would warn country dealers to be careful in buying, as there is no certainty how long these prices will be maintained, as they may react just as rapidly as they advanced, and there is no doubt but the sharp advance will materially curtail the demand.

SHEEP.

The market continues firm, and with no increase in the receipts and a very limited supply, the advance noted in our last report is fully sustained. Dealers all conceded an advance of half a cent, as compared with last week, and some of them put it at ¾ to ⅞; there is no question but this was the best week sellers have had for some time, and if they did not make money it was their own fault—they had their stock bought too high in the country, as they sometimes do by contracting for future delivery. There were some contracted sheep on sale this week, costing 5c in the country, for which 7c was the best figure that could be obtained, leaving the owner one cent ₱ lb. freight, shrinkage and other expenses. Extra 110@120 lb sheep quotable at 7@7¼; 90@100 lbs, 6½@6¾; 80@90 do, 6@6¼; 75@80 do, 5¼@5¾.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 4, 1875.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

Acac., sorts	18a 35	Oil, Anise	$3.50@4.00 lb
2d select	50a 55	Bergam	2.00@2.20 lb
1st select	60a 65	Cassia	2.00@2.20 lb
Acid, Citric	1.20@1.40 lb	Castor	19 a22½ lb
Oxalic	20a 24 lb	Lemon	5.00@5.25 lb
Tartaric	62a 65 lb	Linseed	85a 88 gal
Alcohol	2.20@2.40 gal	Neatsfoot	90a1.35 gal
Aloes, cape	18a 20 lb	Olive,	
A Barb	40a 47 lb	Qrs	6.25@6.50 bx
Scott	75 lb	" Pts	3.25@3.50 bx
Arnica, Flor	45a 50 lb	Orange	4.50 lb
Asafœtida	26a 40 lb	Origanum	70@1.20 lb
Bals. Copaib	93@1.00 lb	Pennyroyl	2.50 lb
Benzoin	50a 60 lb	Peppermint	4.50 lb
Buchu	90@1.00 lb	Sassafras	90@1.00 lb
Camphor, crude	35a 38 lb	Wintergr'n	5.75 lb
Camphor ref	38a 42 lb	Ons. sephia	27a 35 lb
Camwood	5a 9 lb	Pot. Bi'Carb	20 lb
Cantharides	60 lb	Bi Chrom	20 lb
Rom	26 lb	Bromide	70a 80 lb
Chloral Hyd	2.50 lb	Chlorate	34a 40 lb
Chloroform	1.15@1.25 lb	Iodid	2.75a 3.00 lb
Cinchona, Ger	20 lb	Prussiate	25a32 lb
Rom	26 lb	Sar. Mor	28 lb
Chloral Hyd	2.50 lb	Seltzers	1.20 lb
Chloroform	1.15@1.25 lb	Spigelia	45 lb
Cincho. Pale	70a 80 lb	Val. Eng	38 lb
Red	1.20@1.30 lb	Ger	28 lb
Yellow	2.00 lb	Saffron Am	60@1.00 lb
Cochineal	70a 85 lb	Sal. Ammon	12a 15 lb
Copperas	3a 4 lb	Epsom	2a 5 lb
Cream Tar	47a 49 lb	Glauber	2¼a 4 lb
Cubebs	15a 20 lb	Nitre	10a 12 lb
Dovers Pow'd	2.00@2.25 lb	Soda	2a 3¾ lb
Ergot	90 lb	Sulphate	1.75@2.00 lb
Ether, Nit	45a 48 lb	Carbam	1.80@2.35 lb
Sul	70a 75 lb	Hemp	7¾a 8 lb
Ex. Logw'd	11a11½ lb	Opium	6.85@7.00 lb
Flax, Gnd	3½a 4 lb	Quinine	2.30@2.40 oz
Fustic	3a 4 lb	Rhubarb	1.60@1.50 lb
Ginger, Jam	20a 30 lb	Root, Gentian	12a 15 lb
Rowers'	45 lb	Ipecac P	1.85 lb
Indigo, Man	1.00@1.20 lb	Jalap P	85 lb
Guat	1.10@1.25 lb	Rhubarb	1.60@1.50 lb
Iodine	5.00@5.25 lb	Sarsa, Hond	58 lb
Iodoform	8.50 oz	Sarsaparilla	28 lb
Isinglass Ber	75a 80 lb	Senna, Alex	17a 22 lb
Leaf	55a 60 lb	E. I	17a 22 lb
Logwood	2½a 2¾ lb	Shellac	35a 95 lb
Madder	12a 17 lb	Soap, mottle	13a 16 lb
Magnes. Cal	30a 35 lb	Castile	14a 16 lb
Carb	30a 35 lb	Soda Ash	4a 5 lb
Manna, Flk	75 lb	Bi Carb	3½a 6½ lb
Morph. Sul	5.65@5.90 oz	Sulphate	1.85@2.00 lb
Nit, Silver	1.65 oz	Sulphur, Flow	4a 5 lb
Opium	9.70 lb	Roll	4a 5 lb
Pitch	12.85 lb	Whiting	1½a 2½ lb

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 4, 1875.

The general tone of the market for Crude has weakened considerably within the past few days, and prices are a shade lower. Immediate shipment quoted at 8¼c, and 8¾c for March. There are very light sales for immediate shipment that refiners are buying very sparingly, and it is probable that this has had something to do with the reaction, to which reference has been made; brokers, speculators and tankers may keep the market down for a time, but unless the consumer comes to their assistance, they are sure to become sorry for it; it is only a question of a little time. Refiners, however, for various reasons, continue to buy very sparingly, and, as a general thing, to supply immediate wants; in other words, they cannot see their way clear to stock up in anticipation of future wants at current rates. Refined is steady, but quiet and unchanged; can't hear of any to go to Baltimore, $21; Philadelphia, 15c; and New York, 15¼@15½; Antwerp, on Wednesday, 31¾f.

Nothing doing in Barrels, and prices are nominally unchanged at $1.10 for countries and $1.25 for city make.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
B S Duncan	Star O W	582
B S Duncan	Riverside O W	474
Total		1,336

Chicago Bean Market.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The offerings of choice Eastern medium were very light, and there being a number of orders on the market a firm feeling prevailed. The arrivals, although fair, consisted of lots that had been sold to arrive, and they consequently were not offered on the market. Western were in moderate supply, and really choice lots met with a fair demand, but common ruled very dull. Quotations range at $1.85 per bushel for small to extra lots and $2 in retail way. Western dull at $1@1.80 per bushel for common to choice. Navy unsalable at $1.90 to $2.00 per bushel for good to choice handpicked.

Chicago Seed Market.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Timothy was offered freely, and the better qualities met with some demand, while inferior were dull and nominal. Prime timothy quiet and unchanged. Clover seed comparatively light, but the supply is fully equal to present wants. The supply of Ear Corn continues light, and it may be quoted steady at 70@72c for prime to choice yellow. Sales of Shelled Corn at 71@72 for white and mixed, and 73@74 for prime yellow per 56 lbs at store. Oats taken pretty actively at $1.10@1.12.

HOMINY—$4.25@4.50 ₱ bbl.

HAY—Baled continues to come in freely, but with a steady demand, there is no accumulation, and prices are still maintained; prairie, $17@19; timothy, $20@23, as to quality. Oat Straw, $16@17; Wheat Straw, $14@15.

MILL FEED—Quoted firm at $1.25@1.30 ₱ cwt for Bran; $1.55@1.60 for Shipstuff and Shorts; $1.40@1.50 for Middlings, and $1.50@1.60 for Chopped Feed.

ONIONS—$3@4 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—Continue in light supply and the recent advance is still maintained; quotable, in a jobbing way, at $1.75@2 ₱ bush, and in a car track, at $1.12½.

POULTRY—Continues scarce, and there is considerable inquiry; we quote Chickens, 13@14 cents; do. Turkeys, 16@17c.

PEAS—$1.60@1.70 ₱ bush.

PROVISIONS—There is a fair degree of activity, but the general tone of the market continues weak, and prices will be lower. We have reduced quotations on some articles, including Sugar-cured Hams. Following are the current rates:

Hams—Extra S. C.	Lard-Prime Leaf in
₱ lb	tierces, ₱ ₱	14¾
Shoulders, Ex S. C.	Do., half barrels	15¾
Dry Salt Rough	Lard, refined, in
Sugar Cured, old	mer use in tierces	
Sugar Cured, old	Do., in ½ bbls	
Beef Tongues Sugar	Do., in kegs	
Cured, ₱ doz	Do., 3 ₱ cadilos	17¾
Bacon Shoulders	Do., 5 ₱ do	17
Short Rib Sides	Do., 10 ₱ do	17¾
Clear Sides	Do., 5 ₱ do	17¾
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	Do., 6 ₱ do	17¾
Mixed Pork, ₱ bbl	Cheese, per lb	17
Lard Oil, per gal	Cheese, per lb	17
Carbon Oil	¼ bbl Pigs Feet	2.00
Family Mess		

SEEDS—Clover Seed, although quiet, is firmer, quotable at $6.75 ₱ bushel to the trade and $7 in a jobbing way. Timothy Seed $2.90 to the trade and $3@3.10 in a jobbing way.

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 2½@3 cts for good mixed, woolen ½c ₱ ₱.

SWEET CORN—$3@3.50 ₱ bbl.

TALLOW—City, 8¼@9; country, 7½@8.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 4, 1875.

PITTSBURGH STOCK YARDS.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals from and including Sunday up until noon to-day, and, to afford a comparison, we append those of the corresponding time last week also:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sunday	32 cars	41 cars	21 cars.
Monday	15 "	35 "	8 "
Tuesday	30 "	7 "	5 "
Wednesday	28 "	10 "	15 "
Thursday	24 "	11 "	6 "
Total	143 "	87 "	56 "
Same time last week	271 "	84 "	80 "

CATTLE.

The receipts during the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day were 24 cars, making 143 cars for the week, against 271 cars same time last week. Market continues very firm, and as the receipts continue light, and the supply, especially of prime heavy weights, is unequal to the demand, prices have further advanced. Philadelphia hogs sold this forenoon at 5.80 to 5.85 ₱ ₱. gross, which is the highest point the market has touched here this season, and, if we mistake not, for several years. Yorkers also higher, but they are in rather better supply and not as much inquired for as Philadelphia hogs; quotable at 5@5¼, although we were reliably informed that 7,40 was

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 4, 1875.

FLOUR—Demand good at full prices.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 spring 92c; No 2 85¾c; regular 87½c, strictly fresh, spot; 87¾c bid seller April; 81¾c seller May. Corn dull and unsettled; No 2 mixed 64¾c bid spot or seller March; 65¾c bid seller April; rejected 60c. Oats dull and unsettled; No 2 55@55½c spot; 53½c bid seller April; 54¾c seller May. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and unsettled.

SEEDS—Clover steady at 85.95@6.30.

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs steady at $5.50@5.85; heavy $5.65@5.85. Pork dull, except for cash, at $15.25 spot; $15.10@15.20 seller March; $15.30 seller April; $14.60 seller May. Lard dull and nominal at $10.22½ spot or seller March; $13.37½ seller April; $13.57½ seller May. Bulk meats weak. Eggs firm; sales 20,000 packages at 20½c.

WHISKY—Demand active at $1.10.

On call Board in the afternoon wheat closed ½c higher. Others unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Flour a shade firmer; receipts 12,000 bbls; superfine western and State $4.25@4.80; common to good $4.85@5.15; good to choice $5.00@5.35; white wheat extra $5.35@6.00; extra Ohio $4.85@6.00; St. Louis $4.60@5.25. Rye flour steady at $4.65@5.10. Corn meal in moderate request at $3.40@4.40. Wheat in moderate request and 1c higher; shippers generally refuse to pay the advance; receipts 11,000 bush; No 1 spring $1.17@1.20; No 2 $1.08@1.11; No 2 Chicago $1.13½@1.15; No 2 Milwaukee $1.14@1.16½; No 2 Minnesota afloat $1.13½. Rye quiet. Barley steady. Malt quiet. Corn in fair demand and 1@2c better; receipts 44,000 bush; mixed western 84@86c; yellow 84½@85c. Oats quiet; receipts 47,000 bush; mixed western 67@70c; white 68@69c. Hay steady. Hops dull. Coffee steady at 16@18¼c. Sugar active; fair to good refining 7¾@8c; prime 8¾c. Rice steady. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Pork steady; prime steamer 15¾c; clear 17½c; crude 7¾c. Rosin heavy at $2.00. Turpentine heavy at 33½c. Eggs irregular at 19@22c. Pork steady at $15.50. Lard heavy; hogs steady at 8¾@8¾c. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet. Dry salted shoulders 7¾c. Middles quiet; long clear 10¾c; short clear 11¾c. Tallow quiet; prime steam 12¾@12 11-16c. Butter heavy; western 15@24c. Cheese firm at 10@16½c. Whisky firmer and quiet at $1.01. Universal quiet; western $10.75.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—Petroleum quoted at 14¾c spot and March for refined; 11c for crude. Clover seed quiet at 11@11¼c. Flour quiet; Wisconsin and Minnesota $5.00@5.50; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio $5.25@5.75. Wheat firmer; red $1.20@1.22; amber $1.25@1.28. Rye 90c. Corn in fair demand; yellow 80c; white 80c. Oats warmly held; white 67@69c; mixed 66

HOME NEWS.

Runaway.

A horse attached to a wagon belonging to a butcher named George Kimberlin, ran off on Federal street, Allegheny, last evening about 5 o'clock, and the wagon coming in contact with an awning post, the driver was thrown out, and while lying on the ground the horse kicked him. He was not badly hurt. The wagon was pretty badly damaged.

Railroad Accidents

Two railroad accidents occurred on Wednesday, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, both of which were caused by broken rails. The first was about two o'clock in the afternoon, at Black's Siding about ninety-five miles from the city, by which four cars were destroyed, and the second was about half past ten o'clock at night, at St. George's, one hundred miles from the city, by which two cars of coal and a caboose car were demolished.

A Dishonest Servant.

Detective Bowden, of Allegheny arrested a young woman yesterday afternoon on suspicion of being the party who stole several watches and a quantity of jewelry, valued in all at about $200 from the residence of Mr. A. M. Voight on Liberty street Allegheny, several days ago. Some of the jewelry was found among her clothing. She was locked up for a hearing. She had been in the employ of Mr. Voight as a domestic.

Bethel and Young Men's Home.

The report for February, 1875, shows the number admitted to the destitute department to be 1,366; number of free meals furnished, 7,986; number of lodgings furnished, 6,828; number of religious services held, 36; aggregate attendance at same, 8,206; signers to temperance pledge, 186. The inmates of the Home were greatly pleased with many good things sent by the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, of this city, on the 4th inst.

Martin's Hearing.

Yesterday afternoon Harry Martin had a hearing before the Mayor on the various charges which had been preferred against him of selling liquor without license, giving a performance without license, etc. It resulted in the Mayor agreeing to hold the cases over provided Martin shuts up his establishment and pays the officers costs, the Mayor demanding no fees. The compromise was satisfactory to Martin, and the matters was so settled, but he will have to answer the charge of giving indecent exhibitions on which he was held for bail.

Suspected Thief Arrested.

A number of grocers in Allegheny have lately noticed that some person was stealing brooms which might be placed near the store door, and yesterday Mrs. Mary Hanna, who has a store on Jackson street, made information before Mayor Phillips charging a young man named Frank Laufman with stealing some new brooms which had been placed before her store door. Detective Lafferty last evening succeeded in arresting him, and he also arrested a young man named Zinsmaster on suspicion of being connected with Laufman in the business. They were both locked up for a hearing to-day.

Officers Elected.

At the annual meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society, held March 3d, 1875, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Edward Gregg, Pittsburgh, Pa.; *Vice Presidents*—C. B. Elben, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Hon. D. J. Rogers, Mansfield, Pa.; Robert Henderson, Allegheny city, Pa.; Rev. F. R. Wotring, Mansfield, Pa.; Alexander King, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Theodore Gregg, Allegheny city, Pa. *Treasurer*—C. A. Stevens, Allegheny city, Pa. *Secretary*—A. A. Miller, Oakdale Station, Pa. *Executive Committee*—S. H. Cook, McDonalds Station, Pa.; Kinder Blair, Pittsburgh, Pa.; W. H. Jeffrey, Irwin Station, Pa.; G. W. Evans, Allegheny city, Pa.; D. Meldrum, Pittsburgh Pa.; John Dyer, Jr., Allegheny city, Pa.; J. Morton Hall, Sewickley, Pa.; J. W. Knox, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Henry Chanmon, Pittsburgh, Pa.; John Morrow, Allegheny city, Pa.

Obituary.

In our obituary column this morning we announce the death of a very worthy and estimable young man, Mr. James A. McCaffrey, which sad event occurred at the residence of his mother on Rebecca street, Allegheny City, Wednesday morning. Mr. McCaffrey enjoyed the love and confidence of a large circle of friends in this city, who were deeply pained upon the announcement of his death. In all his actions with whomsoever he mingled, naught but honor and truthfulness distinguished him. Deception found in him no abiding place. A dutiful and loving son, a kind and affectionate brother, doubly endeared him to mother, brother and sister, who now so sorrowfully mourn his loss. At the breaking out of the late rebellion Mr. McCaffrey entered in a Pennsylvania regiment and served his country with distinction, and at the close of the war was honorably discheraged. The mortal remains of the deceased will be conveyed to St. Paul's Cathedral this morning, whereupon the usual High Mass of requiem will be celebrated, from thence the funeral cortege will proceed to St. Mary's Cemetery.

The "Union" Defunct.

Yesterday afternoon, a few minutes past four o'clock, the Central Executive Committee of the Tax payer's Union died of inanition. Peacefully and calmly it sank to rest undisturbed by a murmer of dissatisfaction or a bubble of sorrow. It was so thin and emaciated, and had evidently suffered so deeply from the ravages of time, that its warmest friends of a few short months ago would have failed to recognize it. Its demise was witnessed by Captain Ward, Hugh Bole and four reporters. For over an hour they watched by its bedside and saw one by one the sparks of life flicker out. When it was known that the institution was really defunct, and past all hope of resuscitation, the persons present scooped the salt water from their eyes, and as soon as Captain Ward could recover from his agitation he sorrowfully uttered the truthful remark that "the Union is dead in his opinion "the Tax payer's Union was a d—d fraud."

"Few and short were the prayers we said,
And we spoke not a word of sorrow,
As we steadfastly gazed on the face of the dead,
And bitterly thought of the morrow."

Another Advocate of a Spelling Match.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Having read "Ingomar's" suggestions in regard to having an "old fashioned spelling match," for the benefit of the poor of the city, I am in hopes that the committee will act upon the suggestion. I, for my part, think that a large hall would be filled if the admission fee would be put at a moderate price. I have spoken to several influential and intelligent persons on the subject, and they think the idea a very good one, and hope that it will be acted upon. I think that the entertainment being new and novel in the city, it would take well. I would have written a communication sooner on the subject, but was waiting to see if there would be an announcement made of it having been decided to hold one by the committee.

I will do all that lays in my power to further the project. I know that I can influence a good many to attend, and I do not think it will be difficult to get a sufficient number of persons to spell, and if gotten up in the proper manner I believe will be one of the most enjoyable entertainments that have been given for a long time.

M.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

A Child Run Over and Badly Injured.

About eleven o'clock yesterday morning, a little son of Daniel McCarthy, while playing on Preble avenue, Ninth ward, Allegheny, was run over by Stoors' bread wagon. The wheels passed over its breast, and injured it very seriously internally. Dr. Frank was notified to attend it. The injuries are thought to be very serious. An information will probably be made to-day against the driver of the wagon.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Out of Work the Cause.

On Wednesday evening about nine o'clock a man named Marshal Jones, who resides on Rebecca street, near Grant avenue, Allegheny, attempted to swallow a quantity of laudanum for the purpose of committing suicide, but was prevented by one of his boarders. He then ran down stairs, picked up his youngest child and ran out on the Union bridge, and was going to leap into the river but was again prevented, and was taken to his home again. The cause was, he has been out of work for some time and is unable to get employment.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Resolutions of the Anti-Monopoly Convention.

The Anti-Monopoly Convention, at its session in Harrisburg, thus far has adopted the following: The first provides that while we do not object to the passage of a law which will punish interference on the part of any individual or organization with the rights of minors to learn trades, we do most emphatically protest against any enactment to use the matter of apprenticeship, which will not compel an employer, when he takes an apprentice, to become responsible for doing all he can towards making said apprentice master of his trade. We would encourage the learning of trades by boys, but are opposed to any system which allows employers to take into their employ a large number of boys and turn them out at the first appearance of the tight times, and when they are yet botches, to compete with journeymen who have completely learned their trade. The second condemns the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for discharging from its employ some of its oldest and trustiest servants for no other reason than that they were members of a legally incorporated labor organization. The third recommends the restrainment of the great railway corporations from charging excessive rates for transportation. The fourth recommends the Legislature to provide for a commission to make a full, careful and exhaustive inquiry into the cause of the non-existence of the harmony between capital and labor, and to report the testimony taken and conclusions arrived at to the Legislature at its next session.

B. F. Brown's Office,

131 Smithfield street, corner of Virgin alley. All Soldiers and Sailors should remember the number.

THE COLORED PUDDLERS.

They Commence Operations at the Pittsburgh Bolt Works.

A Large Crowd Gathers About the Works—Trouble Apprehended—Sheriff Hare Called Upon for Aid—A Visit to the Scene—What is to be Done—Military Orders—President Kaylor Interviewed—The Mills to Go into Operation Again This Morning—A Strong Police Force to be on the Grounds.

The importation of a lot of colored puddlers from Richmond, Va., to work in the Pittsburgh Bolt works at Frankstown, has created no little stir among the puddlers, and some excitement among the citizens of that part of the city. The men arrived at the Union Depot on Monday when they were immediately assigned quarters, and made preparations to go to work yesterday morning. A slow fire was put in the furnaces on Monday, which was necessary, because of the fact that they had not been in use for over three months, and had to be heated up gradually. At eight o'clock yesterday morning the work was begun in earnest and the fires were kindled anew, so that operations might be begun. The colored men were promptly on hands and took their places.

THE MILL STARTED.

Shortly after eight o'clock the mill was started, and the hum of the machinery made the neighborhood around feel that their was a revival of industries in at least one mill which had been idle for a long period of time. The puddlers, whose proficiency in their line of business was to be tested, soon gave evidence that they understood what they were doing, for a few minutes before ten o'clock the first heat was completed, and iron of a very superior quality was the result. The proprietors and foreman of the mill expressed themselves well satisfied, and the second heat was begun. The work continued until four heats were finished—each time marketable iron being produced.

TROUBLES APPARENT.

The mill had hardly been put into operation until the other puddlers made their appearance on the grounds in the vicinity of the mill, and troubles were anticipated. They made no demonstrations during the forenoon, but kept a constant march back and forth on the pavement, and a street. A special force of police were placed on duty and would not allow any person to pass into the mill without giving an account of himself. About noon the scene became more threatening, and President Kaylor informed our reporter that notes were being passed from the puddlers outside to the colored men within. These papers he said contained threats to the effect that if the work was not abandoned they would make a descent upon the entire department "and clean them out." The threats were not regarded, and the work was prosecuted with the usual vigor and with excellent results.

President Kaylor further stated that the strikers without, seeing that but little attention was paid to their threats began to grow more desperate, and between ten and two o'clock sent in messages declaring that work *must* be abandoned at the conclusion of the heat which was then in progress.

THE NEGROES ALARMED.

This so exasperated the negroes that they became nervous, and the iron produced was not fit for market, and had to be broken up. At this point one of the proprietors went into the room where the hands were at work and informed them that preparations to quit for the day. An inquiry was at once made as to what was the matter, when mention was made of threats which had been sent in from those outside. At the time no one seemed to be much alarmed with what had been going on except the workmen. Measures were taken to have the colored men continue, but they became alarmed and could not be induced to proceed, and they said their lives had been threatened.

THE ROLLERS AND HEATERS.

About twelve o'clock the rollers and heaters left their stations, and informed President Kaylor that they would have to cease operations. The reason they gave was because a raid would be made upon them by the crowd outside, and that they would probably lose their lives. At this point the colored puddlers did not seem to weaken, but continued until nearly four o'clock, when the mill was closed for the day. Seeing that there was no further hand ahead, or at least a good prospect for it, word was sent to Sheriff Hare, and he, in company with General Pearson, visited Frankstown. When they arrived at the Bolt works at 5:30 o'clock, about two hundred and fifty men assembled outside, whereupon the Sheriff went into their midst, and said that in the name of Allegheny county, he commanded them to disperse. He talked kindly to them, but gave them to understand that resistance upon their part must cease. The men obeyed orders to some extent, and did separate for the time being, but only to gather about the inclosed mill, where they could keep down the street. After looking the field over, and seeing that proper means should be taken to keep matters straight for the time being, Sheriff Hare and General Pearson returned to the city.

SOMETHING MUST BE DONE.

On going to the Court House, and talking over the matter, it was determined that something must be done, as the Sheriff thought the strikers had not congregated without a purpose in view. It was thought that by 6 o'clock for the worst, and accordingly a company of the Washington Infantry was ordered out. While they were making preparations to leave, Sheriff Hare went to the depot of the Pittsburgh Allegheny Railroad and chartered a special car to convey them to their place of destination. Having done this, he, in company with Deputy Sheriff Scandrett, mounted a wagon and drove to Frankstown to take charge of the works. At six o'clock a special force of police were sent out on a train, and at seven o'clock the place was carefully guarded.

ALL QUIET ON THE LINE.

About eight o'clock the police went to the office of the Bolt works, which was kept open all night, and reported that everything was quiet—that not a single puddler had made his appearance or was to be found. They remained but a short time, however, until they again went on picket duty. The company of Infantry were to have been at the Bolt works at seven o'clock, but the train not arriving, as was expected, they were anxiously looked for by those in charge, but did not make their appearance.

Besides the Washington Infantry, companies A, B and C, of the Nineteenth Regiment, were also ordered to prepare for active service. The following order was issued to Company B, of the Eighteenth Regiment:

HEADQ'RS, 18th REG., Duquesne Greys,
4th BRIG., 6th DIV., N. G. P.,
PITTSBURGH, March 4, 1875.

Special Order No. 7.

Captain Brown, Second Company, will immediately assemble his company at the Central Armory fully equipped, and will remain there until further orders from these Headquarters or Division Headquarters direct.

He will see that his company is supplied with ammunition, and in every way ready for immediate action.

By order of
COL. P. N. GUTHRIE.
HARTLEY HOWARD,
First Lieut. and Adjutant.

On coming to the city our reporter learned why the militia had not gone to Frankstown, and was informed, which will be fully explained by the following:

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT'S ORDER.

The Governor ordered that the militia should not be called out until all the power of the civil authorities had been expended. The Washington company had congregated at their armory and had made every preparation to go out on the train, but after the reading of this order they disbanded.

All this time there were no demonstrations which gave any reasons for fear, but a close lookout was kept in order that a charge should not be made by surprise.

After Sheriff Hare went into the city the puddlers still remained about the works, until almost dark, when they dispersed. President Kaylor said it seemed, however, from appearances, that they were forming plans whereby they might carry out something, but what that something was no one could tell, but he feared, and this led to strong suspicions that they meant to overpower the colored men.

PRESIDENT KAYLOR ON HANDS.

President Kaylor was at his office early yesterday morning, where he remained during the entire day and all night. When the threatening crowd gathered outside he ordered the police to disperse them, but this seemed almost impossible, as the force was not strong enough to do so. The police said the crowd was perfectly orderly and did not block up the street so as to prevent travel, and they thought they were going beyond their power to interfere. A message was sent into the city to the Mayor, asking him to order a dispersion of the multitude, or give authority to some one who could do it, which was done. After work had been stopped for the day, the office of the works was kept closely guarded, and the operator at the telephone kept his instrument in order that any news of importance might be transmitted to the city office last night. This same room has been used as a rendezvous for the Sheriff, his deputy, and half a dozen other men who were interested. When our reporter left the mill at ten o'clock, the police were not only stationed on the streets, but kept a close lookout in the yards back of the building. No demonstrations had been made, and Sheriff Hare said he thought all would be quiet the remainder of the night.

STATEMENT OF WHITE PUDDLERS.

The white puddlers say they only gathered about the Bolt works yesterday through curiosity to see what was going on and with what success their colored brethren were meeting. Some of them said the colored iron workers were of little account and they were a failure. Others said they only were able to take out about one hundred and eighty pound balls from the furnace while the old puddlers took out at least three hundred pounds.

AN INTERVIEW.

This coming to the knowledge of our representative he took occasion to make special inquiry in regard to this matter, which was as follows:

Reporter—Mr. Kaylor: We have been informed that your colored men were not able to take out more than about one hundred and eighty pounds of metal at a time from the furnace. Is this the case.

Pres. Kaylor—Not one bit of it. Some of them took out as high as four hundred and eighty pounds at a time, and on an average, the men took out at least three hundred pounds.

Rep—Is it true that they make an inferior quality of iron.

President K—No; they make as good iron as we have ever turned out, and besides this, before they had completed the first heat we found out that they knew their business. These statements are only made against them to prejudice the people, but I claim and so does our foreman, that they made an excellent quality of metal, and no matter even if they did only turn out one hundred and eighty pounds, or half that amount, so they do their work well. We are satisfied with it, and so long as we are contented, others ought to be, as we pay for the labor. We have worked in iron and think we are judges of good and bad material.

Rep.—Did your men have to labor under any disadvantage in the beginning yesterday morning?

Pres't. K.—They did. Our furnaces had not had a fire in them for over three months and were cold. We had put fires in them on Monday but they were just like they were when new. We had to heat them up gradually and have not even as yet got them in very good running order. Here Mr. Kaylor started off to tell that they had some extra workmen, and said he, we have one man

WHO CANNOT BE EXCELLED

in the city of Pittsburgh. Our foreman says he is one of the best puddlers he ever saw in his life; and to-day, while the others turned out four heats, he finished five. In fact, said Mr. K., we think we have just as good hands now as we had before the lockout, and will be able to do just as good work.

Rep.—Do you intend to bring on more men, and run your furnaces on double turn?

President K.—We do not think we will be under the necessity of importing any more men. Why, since the boys arrived here they have been writing home that there is a demand here for labor, and the only thing we are afraid of is that they will come onto us in such crowds that we will be compelled to close our doors on them. If, however, we had to import men here at once, we should hesitate to engage any more of them until we are assured of protection.

Here Mr. K. said his men had not only been threatened with violence, but some of the citizens also

MY LIFE IS IN DANGER,

but what do I care for that. I am not easily frightened. In speaking of the colored puddlers the president thought they should not be censured for coming here to obtain employment, for they were not to blame. Said he, our company brought them here and we are the ones to blame; and we not only brought them, but intend to keep them and have our iron puddled by them.

The determination manifested, which indicates that business was present, and that there would be no backing down from what that was said.

A TALK WITH SHERIFF HARE.

Just after the arrival of Sheriff Hare from Frankstown in the afternoon our reporter called to see him on Fifth avenue, when he accosted him thus:

Rep.—Sheriff, how are matters at the Bolt Works?

Sheriff—All quiet so far, but I fear we are going to have trouble.

Rep.—In what way?

Sheriff—Well, I am afraid the old puddlers are going to resist the colored men. They were very quiet about the works to-day, but they still manage to congregate there, in my opinion, for nothing. I fear we will have a rough time of it to-night.

Rep.—What are you going to do about it?

Sheriff—I have ordered out a company of men, and will be down there to stop to this matter. Scandrett and myself are going out in a few minutes, and we intend to make a sure thing of it.

Rep.—But if the men are so numerous, how do you intend to manage them?

Sheriff—I shall put an end to this riotous proceeding, and that in short metre, if it takes every man in Allegheny county to do it. Scandrett, who is a deputy, has gone out to get his carriage, and we intend to go there and where they come under my jurisdiction, they shall be nipped in the bud.

Rep.—You seem rather determined about this supposed disturbance.

Sheriff—I am determined, and

THE THING MUST BE STOPPED.

There is no use fooling any longer about these matters, and the longer we allow them to go on the worse they will be.

During the day Sheriff Hare telegraphed to General Pearson that all was quiet and imminent at Frankstown, and asked that Gen. Pearson be ordered to hold two companies in readiness to be brought into service at a moment's warning, in case they were needed. The reply to this request has already been given.

When asked by our reporter who would bear the expense of conveying the militia to and from the city, if they came out on a special train last night, the Sheriff replied that he did not know whether he would have to pay for it or not, but even if he did it was one of little importance. What he meant to do was to keep order and quiet if possible.

At certain times yesterday, the families residing in the vicinity of the Bolt works became somewhat alarmed, but it appears they had no cause for it. The crowd being large made them feel rather timid.

WHAT THE POLICEMEN SAY.

About half-past seven o'clock last evening the detachment of twelve policemen, under command of Officer McClure, who had been on duty during the day at the works, returned to the Mayor's office and reported to Chief of Police McCandless that during the entire day everything was quiet and that the colored men had not given did any indications of riot or disturbance crop out. The officer in charge stated that it was quite true that a large body of men, numbering perhaps three or four hundred, was congregated in the vicinity of the works, but none of them manifested an offensive disposition and there was no occasion to make any arrests. One of the detachment was Officer Mike Mulconey with whom our reporter recently had a conversation, when

Rep.—Everything quiet out there to-day, Mike?

Officer—Yes, sir, perfectly quiet. Plenty of men, but not a loud word spoken.

Rep.—Understand you had a talk with Chief McCandless, he expressed his belief that the large body of puddlers was attracted to the works, not by a revengeful disposition or a desire to interfere in any way with the colored men, but that in this city it was a novel sight to see colored men at work at a puddling furnace and supplemented his remark by relating an incident that had come within his own observation. Officer Mulconey's remarks struck us in a rolling mill and that the men in all departments of the establishment quit their labor temporarily to watch him.

Five police were assigned to duty at the works last night, and it is probable that the officers who were there yesterday, will be returned to-day.

WHAT WILL BE DONE TO-DAY.

President Kaylor informed our representative that the works would be put in operation again this morning and that the men would resume work. He said he expected trouble on account of the feeling which had been manifested by some of the men, but he had been promised protection he proposed to go forward just the same as though nothing was the matter. He thought that when the crowd dispersed yesterday they had an engagement among themselves to meet in a body again to-day, but no positive evidence of that was shown. On account of the order of Governor Hartranft, if there should be any trouble the civil authorities will be compelled to use their utmost exertions to bring about an amicable settlement of the difficulties before the militia will be called into service. This done, and the authorities being overpowered, a resort to arms will be made. It is hoped, however, favorable however that such a state of affairs will come about, as the puddlers seemed to be guided by reason yesterday.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK.

A New Normal Class Organized—Good Prospects of Success.

A meeting of Sunday School delegates was held in the Lecture Room of the Liberty street M. E. church last night, to take action on the formation of a general Sunday School Normal Class. Representatives from Allegheny, the South Side, and Pittsburgh proper were in attendance. The interest and enthusiasm manifested insured at once the success of the undertaking.

Mr. Sidney Onchundro, of the Liberty street M. E. church, was chosen Chairman, and Mr. John G. Matthews, of the Butler street church, appointed Secretary. After devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. Robert Laird, D. D., and Wm. A. Hall, it was moved that a general class be organized, "the name and style of which should be "The Pittsburgh Sunday School Normal Class," embracing in its membership representatives from all the Methodist Sunday schools in Pittsburgh and vicinity. The following gentlemen made brief remarks: Rev. R. T. Miller, Wm. J. Jackson, Esq., Thomas Bakewell, Esq., Jos. Brown, Esq., Charles Richardson, Esq., Eli Hunzeker, Esq., Robert W. McCutcheon, Esq., John G. Matthews, Esq. and Nelson Henry, Esq. The motion was then unanimously adopted.

The election of officers, the selection of a place for meetings, and the time of holding sessions of the class were postponed until next Tuesday evening. The committee to draft a constitution and by-laws, to report at the evening meeting, was appointed, consisting of Chairman, Onchundro, and Messrs. Bakewell, Jackson, Brown, Richardson and Matthews.

It was resolved to urge the attendance next Tuesday evening of all the pastors, superintendents, officers, teachers, and senior scholars of the various Sunday schools in the city and vicinity. And it was especially requested that the several pastors and superintendents of all the schools present this matter to their respective schools on the ensuing Sabbath. The meeting then closed with the usual religious exercises.

There is much that is really meritorious and instructive in the proposed Normal course, and Pittsburghers ought not to be behind their Eastern friends in this "new departure" in Sunday school matters.

Notice to Soldiers.

All Soldiers and Sailors wanting their Bounties collected should call immediately on B. F. Brown, No. 131 *Smithfield street, corner Virgin alley*, and do not go to persons *advertising as B. F. Brown & Co.*

Soldiers' Widows

will remember that B. F. Brown & Co.'s Claim office is opposite City Hall and Pension office, No. 116 Smithfield street.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

A Business Men's Meeting Yesterday—Representatives of Various Branches Tell What They Know of Discriminations—The Greatest Drawback to the Prosperity of Pittsburgh—How the City's Business is Held in Check—The Remedy needed.

Yesterday afternoon the Transportation Committee of the Chamber of Commerce held a meeting, to consider the question of freights—the general impression being that the subject needed a little ventilation. The committee had invited, business men to meet with them, and the invitation had been accepted by representatives from some of our leading branches of industry. Mr. Wm. McCreery presided and stated the object of the meeting to be a consideration of the freight question with a view to get some information from the different branches of trade as to the general effect of the "discrimination," from which the business interests of the city were now suffering.

THE EFFECT OF "DISCRIMINATION."

There was then an informal discussion of the matter in its general bearings for a short time from which it appeared that the great drawback to business enlargement and prosperity in Pittsburgh was the discrimination in freight to which the manufacturers and merchants had to submit. With freight rates as favorable as other cities, Pittsburgh would soon lead the majority of them and become a metropolitan as its geographical situation warranted. This discrimination, it was said, was felt on all the roads leading out of Pittsburgh, east and west, and the time had come for some action looking toward relief. Pittsburgh must have "fair play" in the matter of freight or lose its rank as a business and manufacturing center.

After this informal discussion the assemblage drifted into a sort of "experience" meeting, in which representatives from several of our leading branches of business enterprise had something to say. One of our most prominent oil dealers said

THAT OIL

was a particular sufferer in this direction. The policy of the railroads seem to be aimed at a complete destruction of the trade so far as Pittsburgh was concerned. In the shipment of oil there was a great discrimination against this city and in favor of other points. This discrimination commenced first when the Allegheny Valley railroad was completed. The railroad then shipped oil from Parker's Landing at fifty-five cents per barrel, but gave a conditional receipt, by which, if the oil was reshipped to Philadelphia, this rate of fifty-five cents would be reduced to fifteen cents per barrel; thus the boats on the Allegheny river were put out, and yet the Railroad company did not give the Pittsburgh shipper the benefit of his oil from the oil regions. Latterly the discrimination was in favor of Cleveland, and oil could be shipped from that city to the seabord at a less price than it could be shipped from Pittsburgh,—though the distance was several hundred miles in favor of Pittsburgh. The difference in the freight gave Cleveland a profit on its oil, and hence practically ruled Pittsburgh out of the market. The oil men claimed that *with equal rates of freight Pittsburgh could refine oil against the world.* All the refiners wanted was a fair rate,—such as was given other points. He believed he could demonstrate clearly by figures and statistics of the past few years, that if the oil was transported at so much per ton per mile,—the same rate being adopted on all the roads,—that Cleveland would get none of the business, but that it would all center in Pittsburgh. If Cleveland had not the undue advantage in freight, it would be shut out of the market, because it could not compete with Pittsburgh. He was satisfied that if the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had pursued a proper line of policy, the greater part of the oil refining trade would to-day be centered in Pittsburgh. This city and its geographical advantages over any others, to help her in this trade. But with the various discriminations against her our city was fast losing the business. To show the discriminations he stated that the rate from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia by way of the Pennsylvania Railroad was $1.75 per barrel, while the Baltimore & Ohio Road would ship it for 80 cents per barrel. The result was, they could get more for oil on the B. & O. road, and he had bought a thousand barrels on Wednesday, past to be shipped over each road. The lot he brought from board cars on the B. & O. road, and it only cost him one cent a gallon more than the other, and he could afford to pay it and yet make a larger profit than to ship by the other route.

A gentleman representing

THE LEAD TRADE,

next had the floor, and made a statement which, though brief, was to the point. He said a Chicago shipper last week had shipped pig lead from Chicago to New York at 25 cents per 100 lbs, while the rate to Pittsburgh was just the same, 25 cents per ton, and no Pittsburgh shipper could get the material brought here for less than that. The lead industry in Pittsburgh was quite extensive, and could be largely increased, if proper encouragement were given, but with such discrimination it would not thrive greatly and would soon dwindle to a provincial trade.

A grain dealer—one who stands in the front rank in Pittsburgh—gave a few facts as to how

THE GRAIN TRADE

was affected by this discrimination. He said the trade was almost crushed out by it. A dealer could go to Chicago and buy grain and have it shipped to this city for a less price than he could get it shipped to Pittsburgh. Hence when a grain dealer in Pittsburgh brought grain here his only market for it was that retail trade. Some concerns would not ship it East, because he had already paid as much to get it to Pittsburgh as the Chicago dealer would pay to get his grain to New York. He was thus reduced to the necessity of selling it here.

The purchaser here understood this fact, and hence would hold off until the last minute, and so bring the dealer down to the lowest price, and often he was compelled to sell at a ruinous sacrifice. If he had a fair freight rate, however, he would not be caught in this way; if he could not sell in Pittsburgh he could ship it elsewhere. What he desired was a fair rate, and that the freight on the same as was accorded to the five-stock dealers. Last week 60 car loads of stock went from East Liberty eastward, because the stock dealer had a *pro rata* freight, while Pittsburgh dealers, who could send his stock to New York, as the Chicago dealer had no advantage over him in freights. If the railroads would give the Pittsburgh dealers "fair play" in the matter of freights the speaker believed it would not be long before there would be ten or a dozen elevators in Pittsburgh, and all doing a good business, instead of as now, having but one. Pittsburgh as it is now is a city almost without a wheat trade, and why? Because, if we had fair freights, she could compete with other cities, and greatly enlarge her trade.

A representative of

THE GLASS TRADE

said they had the same trouble. He had had an order from California to fill, and could have filled it at a profit over all competitors, but that he was ruled out on the matter of freights. The discriminations against Pittsburgh were so great that he had to give up establishing a California trade, which could have been established if Pittsburgh had fair play.

A representative of

THE FLOUR TRADE

told how the discriminations affected his branch of industry. He said a friend of his had shipped a lot of material from Chicago to Boston by way of Pittsburgh and New York, and that in shipping by the *pro rata* freight the rate to Pittsburgh ought to have been but nine dollars per ton, whereas it was thirty-four dollars per ton. The Pennsylvania road, however, though, was not alone guilty, as he had reason to learn. He had made arrangements to establish a trade in Maryland and West Virginia and in that section, but when he came to the matter of freights he found he could ship the goods. The rate per barrel to Cumberland was sixty cents, to Martinsburg, about a hundred miles farther, 40 cents, to Harper's Ferry sixty cents, to Baltimore 40 cents. By this peculiar schedule it would pay a shipper to send the flour to Baltimore and then back to Harper's Ferry, and this discrimination was that there was competition in shipping to Baltimore and Martinsburg, and none at Cumberland and Harper's Ferry. He was not willing to submit to rates of rates he had to abandon the trade which he could have held without trouble if he had been given a fair freight rate. The speaker also corroborated what had been said in reference to the grain trade, and said he knew the discriminations were the greatest drawbacks to that trade.

The meeting now relapsed into an informal one, and the question naturally arose "what's to be done about it?" to which personal inquiry the chairman replied that he had great faith in "hammering away." He believed if the people once thoroughly understood how the city was being thus cramped by unfair discriminations that something *would* be done about it.

One of the gentlemen thought the

PEOPLE WERE AT FAULT

to a large extent for this condition of affairs. They did not take that interest in extending the city's trade that they should. If half a million dollars, for instance, was needed to foster competition, it would not be an easy task to get the funds. He thought the people ought to be stirred up a little, until they could see in its proper light their "penny wise and pound foolish" policy. He hoped that some good would come out of this Chamber of Commerce, in thus solidifying the business interests of the city, and in concentrating the influence and capital of the business men, to help in securing competition whenever the opportunity was offered. Competition after all was the great remedy for the evil complained of. If the community fostered and encouraged competing enterprises it would not be long before the evil of freight discrimination would not be heard of.

The Chairman coincided in these views, and thought that a conclusion of the entire people would have its effect ultimately upon the people. He thought further that the presentation of facts and figures would prove powerful arguments even with the railroad companies. If the business men of Pittsburgh could show by statistics that their business would be largely increased by fair advantages in freights, he thought the Pennsylvania Railroad Company management would see that it was to their advantage to grant the reasonable requests of Pittsburgh shippers, because by so doing they would be bringing more grist to their own mill.

Acting upon this suggestion, it was decided to collect the statistics from each branch of trade, to be presented at a future meeting, and then to make an united effort to have the railroad authorities thoroughly appreciate the situation. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

"HEAVY DAMAGES GENTLEMEN."

The Breach of Promise Case—The Court Gives an Interesting Chapter on Courtship—Some of the Legal Peculiarities of Such a Matter—The Law for Sighing Swains.

Yesterday morning Judge White delivered the charge in the breach of promise case of McAfee vs. Scott. There was a large and interested audience in attendance, and the Court's legal view of courtship and its consequences was listened to with attention—especially we may say by the younger members of the bar. His Honor in charging the jury said:

THE SOCIETY RULE OF COURTSHIP.

Gentlemen of the Jury—According to the customs of society it is regarded as improper for a woman to make proposals to a man, and it is considered almost improper for a woman even to express a preference for a man. We cannot give a reason why this is so. We men claim the right to propose to whom we please, and accede to women the right to refuse. This places woman in an inferior position, and often causes her to suffer an injustice. A gentleman by his attentions to a lady may prevent her from receiving attentions from others, and he may continue such attentions for years without even according her the privilege of asking him whether he intends to propose or not, and thus she is obliged to wait for years to find this out. Our laws are all enacted and all enforced by men, yet I don't speak of this as an argument in favor of female suffrage, but to say that when a woman comes into court she should receive justice and obtain her rights, especially when she comes into Court to vindicate her character and obtain redress for a wrong done her by a man. It is wrong and unjust to attempt to laugh a woman out of Court because she sues for breach of promise. If her claim is a good one, the gallantry of men should give her a patient and respectful hearing. It is a very unpleasant thing for a woman thus to come into Court, where she is exposed to the gaze of an idle crowd, too ready to laugh at every joke or witticism which brings her into contempt. Many would rather quietly suffer wrong than to go through such an ordeal. But a woman has rights, and if a man has proven false to plighted faith, it is right that men should give her a respectable hearing. Women are naturally more delicate than men, and cannot sustain the rugged struggles of the outside world as men can. It is not much wonder, then, that women, when confronted by those accustomed to the ways of publicity, should be frowned upon by their guard, and should give way to their impulsive feelings. I make these remarks that you may take a calm and impassionate view of the case and render impartial justice. But you must not understand me that you are to be partial to her on account of her sex. The law makes no such discrimination.

WHAT IS A MARRIAGE CONTRACT?

The plaintiff in this case sues for a breach of contract for marriage. A contract for a marriage is just as much a contract as any other civil contract. It takes two parties to make a contract. Long attentions to one woman by a man is not absolute proof of such a contract, although such may be shown as corroborating evidence of such a contract. Before the parties in a case of this kind were allowed to testify, the fact of long continued attentions was held to be sufficient evidence to show a contract, but now that the parties themselves can testify, not so much weight is attached to this. The plaintiff must prove that there was a contract made between the parties. She will be specific as to words. We do not make a contract of marriage as we would a contract for purchasing a horse or a piece of land. But where the proposal is made and accepted, and there is a mutual understanding that they are to get married, although the day may not have been decided upon, the contract is completed. Before a party can enter suit, an offer to fulfill the contract must have been made by the plaintiff and rejected by the defendant. In this case there is not only an alleged contract, but also that the time for the wedding was fixed.

Mr. Scott has testified briefly the testimony of both sides, and then resumed:

SETTLING THE CASE.

The question will turn upon the question, Which of the parties will you believe? If you believe what the plaintiff says, then she is entitled to recover. If you believe what the defendant says, he is entitled to a verdict. If you believe, as the defense alleged, that she signed the paper placed in evidence, voluntarily and knowing its contents, and that she received the $5 dollars, knowing that that was for the purpose of settling the case, she cannot recover. If it was shown that there was any fraud about this paper, then it would be of no effect; but fraud is not alleged. The plaintiff simply denies that she received the money or signed the paper. In this case it is for you to decide which of the two parties you shall believe, the plaintiff or defendant. The young lady Mrs. Allegheny, who testified that he had paid the plaintiff the money and secured her signature to the paper.

"DAMAGES, DAMAGES."

If from the testimony you believe that the contract was made and not settled, the question of damages arises. This is purely the question of amount. That matter rests chiefly with the jury. In cases of this kind there can be no rule as to the amount, and the jury must use their discretion. The principal elements to be considered are the age and circumstances in life of the parties. A lady of forty-eight years, it is to be presumed, will not receive as much as a younger woman, because these things are looked upon as objectionable influences in one's lifetime. Then, in the amount of damages, the jury should give a larger amount where the defendant is wealthy than where he is poor.

In conclusion, His Honor instructed the jury to render such a verdict as from the testimony they considered would be just.

The jury retired a little before noon, and were still deliberating last evening.

THE WATER DEPARTMENT.

February Pay Rolls Approved—The New Cylinder for the Sampson Engine—Water for the South Side.

The Water Committeee met in regular session last night, in Municipal Hall.

Business connected with the old Water works was first taken up and the following pay rolls were approved:

Officer's salaries	$398 32
Lower Water works	1,060 83
Upper Water works	994 83
Lawrenceville Water works	289 94
Street hands	1,105 97
Bills	6,134 21
Total	$9,391 60

A bill amounting to $345.78 for grate bars which were used by the Superintendent, was approved and ordered to be placed on the pay roll.

On motion of Mr. Ballentine a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Ballentine, Goldthorpe and Hunter, was appointed in conjunction with the City Superintendent, to locate fire plugs in the Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth wards.

The matter of the adjustment of water rents for the current year was referred to a sub-committee, in connection with the City Solicitor, with instructions to report at the next meeting. Some have increased the water rents twenty-five per cent. over last year, and the sub-committee is desired to to make an equitable division of the increase among those who pay water rents.

Bids for a twenty-eight inch c